"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday, warmer Thursday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,752. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SEES A NEW AMERICA

Legislation of His Administration, He Says, Has Cleared Away Doubt and Suspicion.

CURRENCY ACT AS KEYPIECE

Will Emancipate Credit, He Declares, and Give Business New Spirit—Monopoly Doomed.

JUSTICE FOR RAILROADS

Affected by War Almost as Much as Cotton—Should Be Dealt With in Candor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In a letter written today by President Wilson to Secretary McAdoo in relation to the opening of the new Federal Reserve Banks, the President takes an optimistic view of the economic and social future of the United States. He refers to the suspicion between the Government and big business as a thing of the past, something, he thinks, that will be looked upon as a bad dream. Government and business are going to advance toward prosperity side by side, in the President's opinion.

"We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it," he says.

The President's letter was written in response to a note from Secretary McAdoo announcing that the new national banking and currency system had been inaugurated. The Glass-Owen Currency act symbolizes, as the President sees it, the new era in the nation's progress. He speaks of the legislation of his Administration as having done away with agitation and suspicion, because it has done away with certain fundamental wrongs. It has corrected wrongs and misunderstandings, "which have brought distrust upon so many honest men unjustly." This, says the President, is the main ground of his own satisfaction.

Perhaps the most significant portion of the President's letter is that which refers to the railroads. There is a suggestion that he sympathizes with the railroads in their effort to obtain permission to advance their freight rates in the President's statement that they are affected not so much because their business is curtailed as because their credit is called in question by doubt of their earning capacity.

"No doubt, in the light of the new day, with its new understandings," says the President, "the problems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

Here is Mr. McAdoo's letter to the President:

Washington, Nov. 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to inform you that the twelve Federal Reserve Banks authorized by the Federal Reserve act approved Dec. 23, 1913, were formally opened for business today. May I take advantage of the opportunity to felicitate you, as well as congratulate you, upon the actual establishment of these banks, which are the result of the great piece of financial legislation with which your name is inperishably associated and which promises, in my judgment, immeasurable benefits to the American people? Faithfully yours,

W. G. McADOO.

The President, the White House.

President Wilson responded as follows:

End of Agitation and Suspicion.

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I warmly appreciate your letter of yesterday, for I share your feeling entirely about the significance of the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks for business.

I do not know that any special credit belongs to me for the part I was privileged to play in the establishment of this new system of which we confidently hope so much, in it the labor and knowledge and forethought and practical experience and sagacity of many men are embodied who have cooperated with unusual wisdom and admirable public spirit. None of them, I am sure, will be jealous of the distribution of the praise for the great piece of legislation upon which the new system rests; they will only rejoice unselfishly to see the thing accomplished upon which they had set their hearts.

It has been accomplished, and its accomplishment is of the deepest significance, both because of the things it has done away with and because of the things it has supplied that the country lacked and had long needed. It has done away with agitation and suspicion, because it has done away with certain fundamental wrongs. It has supplied means of accommodation in the business world and an instrumentality by which the interests of all, without regard to class, may readily be served.

We have only to look back ten years or so to realize the deep perplexities and dangerous ill-humors out of which we have now at last issued, as if from a bewildering fog, a noxious miasma. Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by an agitation which shook the very foundations of her political life, brought her business ideals into question, condemned her social standards, denied the honesty of her men of affairs, the integrity of her economic processes, the morality and good faith of many of the things which her law sustained.

Those who had power, whether in business or in politics, were almost universally looked upon with suspicion, and little attempt was made to distinguish the just from the unjust. They in their turn seemed to distrust the people and to wish to limit their control. There was ominous antagonism between classes. Capital and labor were in sharp conflict without prospect of accommodation between them. Interests harshly clashed which should have co-operated.

Real Wrongs to be Righted.

This was not merely the work of irresponsible agitators. There were real wrongs which cried out to be righted and fearless men had called attention to them, demanding that they be dealt with by law. We were living under a tariff which had been purposely contrived to confer private favors upon those who were co-operating to keep the party that originated it in power.

Continued on Page 5.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELAS "Better than ever!" Say Connoisseurs.—Advt.

SLAIN MAN IN BARREL DUMPED OFF A WAGON

Bullet Hole Over Heart—Left in Long Island City by Three Men Who Race Away.

The body of a young man with a bullet wound over his heart was found, shoved head downward into a barrel, in Vernon Avenue, opposite Rainey Park, a lonesome part of Long Island City, at 9 o'clock last night. William Cassidy of 768 Vernon Avenue and Mrs. Marie Meyer of 551 Hancock Street, who saw the barrel dropped from a peddler's wagon on which were three men who lashed up the horse and made off at once, discovered the body partly hidden beneath a pile of burlap bags. It was still warm.

The victim was in his early twenties, about five feet nine inches in height, and weighing 135 pounds. He was smooth shaven and of dark complexion. His clothing was dark and of good quality and he wore a blue and white striped shirt, black tie, shoes, and socks.

There was no money or jewelry in the pockets, but there were a prescription blank from Herman Guarini's pharmacy at the southeast corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue, Manhattan; a bottle from the same druggist, which had apparently contained a medicine for the eyes, and a ticket for a ball at 140 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on last Sept. 27.

The bags and barrel were taken in charge by the police, whom Cassidy called, and on these and the slight description of the men and wagon which Cassidy and Mrs. Meyer gave the police based their chief hopes of catching the murderers. The barrel was of the sort used by meat packers, and the police were inclined to believe the man had been killed in Manhattan, perhaps in Harlem's Little Italy, and carried to the lonely spot in the hope it would not be discovered until hours afterward.

COL. ROOSEVELT A PRIVATE

"Of the Privatest Sort," He Says, and Taft Chortles.

After an extended study of the election figures, Col. Roosevelt announced yesterday at the national headquarters of the Progressive Party that he was a private citizen.

"I am a private citizen of the privatest sort, and I haven't a thing to say about anything," was the way the Colonel put it.

The statement was made after Bull Moose leaders had held another postmortem, based on the election results. In the conference were George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman; Frederick M. Davenport, defeated candidate; Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Chauncey J. Hamlin, and Congressman I. C. Copley of Illinois, who held the proxy of Jane Addams. After Jan. 1, in the interest of retrenchment, less pretentious headquarters may be sought.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon, en route for Chicago to deliver three lectures. A reporter handed him an afternoon paper which contained Col. Roosevelt's announcement, "I'm a private of the privatest sort."

Ex-President Taft laughed so loudly that he caused a crowd to collect.

"I can't beat that," he said, as he walked away.

SHORT CUT COSTS 2 LIVES.

Three Brooklyn Girls Struck by Train and Two Are Killed.

Though they had been warned frequently to keep off the railroad tracks, three girl employes of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, on Newtown Creek at Laurel Hill, Long Island City, climbed upon the Long Island Railroad tracks when they quit work yesterday evening, to cut off a mile walk to their trolley car. They were 17-year-old Millicent Branigan of 30 Van Dam Street and Fannie Bergstrom of 332 Nassau Street and Mabel Rankin of 77 Driggs Avenue, both of them 16 years old and all of Brooklyn.

The tracks sweep around "Dead Man's Curve," a mile and a half long, so that at no point are the rails visible more than a few yards ahead or behind. The girls were breasting a stiff wind, which flapped their clothing and whistled by their heads so that they did not hear a fast freight train bearing down on them. Other girls from beside the tracks shouted a warning, but the three on the tracks did not hear it, and the train rolled into them. Miss Branigan and Miss Bergstrom were cut to pieces. Mabel Rankin was thrown to one side and left senseless in the ditch. There is little hope for her.

The three girls lived within a few blocks of each other. They had been schoolmates, and only a month ago had all found work in the same plant.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

Nearly a Foot of Snow in Adirondack Woods—Fall on Great Lakes.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Adirondacks are being swept by a severe blizzard, and considerable property damage has been done. The storm started last night with a gale and downpour, which changed to snow. There is nearly a foot of snow in the woods now, and it it still falling. Roofs were blown from buildings, and Tupper Lake and the other Adirondack stations and telegraph and telephone wires are down. Snow began falling in Utica at 7 o'clock tonight.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 17.—Wind and snow have practically stopped, temporarily, all traffic on the upper lakes. Since yesterday afternoon no steamers have passed the Soo.

C. F. MURPHY'S NIECE TO WED

Miss Cray to Become Bride of J. F. Courtney Tonight.

Miss May V. Cray, daughter of Police Captain P. J. Cray of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, will be married at 8 o'clock tonight to Joseph F. Courtney, an employe in the Bridge Department in the Municipal Building. The wedding will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Cray is a niece of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain. The fact that she was to marry Mr. Courtney has been kept a secret and the wedding was meant to be a surprise to their friends. One of the few friends in the confidence of Mr. Courtney said Mr. Murphy was acquainted with the wedding plans, and a few of the relatives, probably including Mr. Murphy, would attend the ceremony.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite.
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Advt.

GEN. OBREGON SEIZES MEXICAN CAPITAL

Sets Up as a Third Authority, Carranza Now Refusing to Withdraw.

VILLA TAKES TWO TOWNS

Moves Southward Along the Railway—May Give Battle at Irapuato.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Gen. Obregon assumed military authority at the capital today of his own accord. He communicated his decision to Gen. Carranza. He takes control here and becomes virtually a third authority in Mexico.

News comes that Villa's forces have taken Leon and Silao, in the State of Guanajuato. Constitutional forces are massed at Irapuato, where they will make the first decided stand. Irapuato is the junction of the main line of the Mexican Central Railway with the Guadalajara Branch.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—The day's developments increased rather than diminished the chances for war in Mexico.

"Just when we believed armed strife would be avoided," said Gen. Obregon, "Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez changed his mind regarding the last offer of Gen. Venustiano Carranza. I do not believe this was due to lack of honor on the part of Gutierrez, but to pressure on him by Gen. Francisco Villa."

Gen. Obregon has supreme command of the capital and the Federal district. The Minister of War, the Governor, and all the military officers are required to report to him.

The troops of Gen. Obregon's division, which had been ordered north, will remain here, and those of Gen. Jesus Carranza, which were to have replaced them, are now in Puebla, which city is reported to be threatened by a large force of followers of Emiliano Zapata and former Federals under Gen. Argumedo and Aguilar.

Word was received here today from the Governor of the State of Guanajuato that the advance guards of Gen. Villa had been driven back after a sharp skirmish south of Lagos.

Owing to the activity of the Zapata troops in the Federal district, the entire line of Constitutionalists has been strengthened.

A number of foreign factory owners in the Federal district have made complaint to their respective legations concerning alleged forced loans imposed by followers of Zapata under Gen. Navarro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Constitutionalist agency received tonight information from the south that was far from agreeing with the State Department's more hopeful dispatches. According to the Constitutionalist report, which came from the Constitutionalist Consular Agent at Laredo, a body of Villa's troops under Gen. Angeles had fought and severely defeated a Carrancista column under Gen. Blanco. The battle, as described, took place at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato.

The agency here also received word that the Arrieta brothers, chiefs in the forces of Gen. Carranza, were marching on Torreon, one of Villa's strongholds south of Chihuahua, where some of the bloodiest battles of the past three years have been fought. This dispatch intimated that an assault might be begun not later than tomorrow.

The Department of State was gratified this morning to receive from John R. Silliman, American representative at Mexico City, advices that were more or less confirmatory of unofficial dispatches to the effect that Gen. Villa had agreed to leave his country, thus making it possible for Gen. Gutierrez, the newly elected Provisional President, to comply with the conditions upon which Gen. Carranza said he would lay down his power as First Chief. Mr. Silliman did not have his information at first hand, but said that the Mexican newspapers printed what purported to be the text of a telegram from Gen. Guiterrez to Gen. Carranza agreeing to the First Chief's stipulations.

Mr. Silliman also reported that in a telegram to Gen. Gonzales, which was passed on to Gen. Gutierrez, Gen. Carranza reiterated his willingness to resign under certain conditions. What these conditions were Mr. Silliman did not say, but presumably they were the same already published as to Gen. Villa's retirement to private life and his ultimate departure from Mexico.

It became known today that the United States in relinquishing Vera Cruz to such faction as might be nearest that port when the American army was withdrawn will not relinquish at the same time the custom duties collected during the American occupation. The American officials now have about $2,000,000 of th's money, which is hypothecated to French bondholders. The United States now purposes simply to hold the money until a stable and recognized Government takes the Mexican helm.

Gen. Carranza's proposal, which was thought to have been accepted by Gutierrez, provided that the First Chief would deliver the executive power on the following conditions:

First—Gen. Carranza would relinquish his command in the Constitutionalist Army to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the Division of the East.

Second—Gen. Villa would retire as commander of the Division of the North, placing his troops under the orders of Gen. Gutierrez.

Third—Both Gen. Villa and Carranza should leave the country and should give evidence of that fact by appearing at Havana, Cuba, on or before Nov. 25.

HUERTA PATENTS VALID.

But Mining Titles Are Still Regarded as Void by New Regime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—The Mexican patent office has rescinded its previous order voiding patents and trade marks obtained under the Huerta regime. The new ruling recognizes that such patents and trade marks were dispatched under the law considerably antedating the Huerta regime, and that they are protected by international convention. Patentees and trade mark owners are called on, if they wish to be able to enforce their right at law, to procure new title deeds, which will be issued on application without the payment of low dues and taxes which were exacted under the first ruling.

Thinking the order voiding mining titles obtained under the Huerta regime might also have been reconsidered THE TIMES correspondent interviewed the chief of the mining bureau, who said

Continued on Page 8.

8x10 Bromide Enlargements, 25c. Victor N. Nunes Co., Opticians, 24 E. 42d St.—Advt.

TENNESSEE'S LAUNCH FIRED ON BY TURKS

American Warship's Request to Enter Port of Smyrna Met by Gun Fire.

ATHENS, Nov. 17, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A Mitylene correspondent telegraphs that the American warship Tennessee yesterday anchored at Vouria in the Gulf of Smyrna and sent a launch to inform the Smyrna authorities that the warship wished to enter that port. The forts fired on the launch, which returned to the ship. The commander then, by a wireless message, informed the authorities that he had orders to enter Smyrna and that he intended doing so, forcibly if necessary. The matter has not yet been settled.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"The American warship Tennessee has arrived at the Port of Vourla, and has put a stop to ill-treatment of British, French, and Russian residents.

"The authorities of Smyrna, fearing a bombardment, have departed for the interior.

"The garrison at Smyrna at present consists of 35,000 Turkish soldiers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Neither the State nor the Navy Departments has received any confirmation or denial of the report from Athens that the American cruiser Tennessee's launch had been fired on by Turkish forts at the entrance of the Port of Smyrna. While nothing is obtainable here of an official sort as to the instructions given Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, some doubt is expressed as to his having been ordered to enter the harbor of Smyrna by force, if force should be necessary.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that the Tennessee had not been ordered to go into Smyrna harbor, that the commanders of both the Tennessee and her sister ship, the North Carolina, had only general instructions to remain in Mediterranean waters and look out for American interests. He was satisfied that neither of the commanders would take any step that might involve the United States in international difficulties.

TWELVE PRUSSIANS CATCH THE 'BUS

Outpost Fighters, Near Starvation, Halt Vehicle and Ask to Be Driven Into British Lines.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—As a heavy London motor omnibus dashed toward a British camp on the second line in Northern France yesterday a sentry fired and the guard turned out with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, for in the vehicle were twelve Prussian soldiers with packs and rifles. As the bus approached, the driver, a typical London busman, cried out:

"Don't shoot! They're feeding out of my hand. They're hungry."

The Prussians had been on outpost duty. When they saw the omnibus returning from the advanced British trenches, where it had delivered a load of ammunition, they stood in the middle of the road, threw up their hands, and surrendered, saying that they were starving.

FIRST SHIP ARRIVES FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Nova Scotia's Aid at Rotterdam —President Would Relax Law to Bring Homeless Here.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The steamer Tremorvah, the first Belgian relief ship from the American continent, arrived today at Rotterdam. The Tremorvah sailed from Halifax on Oct. 28, carrying 3,500 tons of flour, potatoes, cheese, and canned goods, the gift of the people of Nova Scotia.

As Nova Scotia is a British colony, these supplies are being handled through the American Commission at Rotterdam, which tomorrow will send a large quantity of flour to the City of Malines. Other supplies will follow shortly to the places where they are most needed.

For the benefit of other communities sending aid the American Commissioners say that the greatest need in Northern Belgium, where the mills are in operation, is wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — President Wilson today spoke sympathetically to his callers of movements on foot in various parts of the country to welcome to the United States the citizens of Belgium thrown out of employment at home by the war. The President explained, however, that the law forbidding the admission of indigent aliens who might become a public charge might possibly be relaxed in regard to the Belgians.

The President has been told that out of Belgium's population of 7,000,000 when the war broke out, about 5,000,000 are now out of employment. He is inclined to doubt these figures, but, even if they should be cut in half, he believes the situation would predict an important and perhaps desirable increase in immigration. He thinks that many of the Belgians who might come to this country would be sturdy dwellers in rural communities.

PRUSSIAN LOSS ALONE NOW TOTALS 549,247

Other Big German Armies Said to Have More than 400,000 Casualties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A further official list of killed and wounded and missing officers and men brings the Prussian casualties up to a total of 549,247.

This figure does not include losses of Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurttemberg armies, which are enormous and are reported to be more than 400,000.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DRESS MAN, Now at 23 E. 22d St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

HEWITT PROMISES WIRELESS WONDERS

Hopes Soon to Talk to Europe with Apparatus That Will Keep Messages Secret.

RECEIVER ALREADY PERFECT

Can Change "Tune" Momentarily —Takes Distinctly Any Waves It Finds in the Air.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, inventor of the mercury vapor electric lamp, which is in world-wide use; of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor rectifier, which cut to less than half the amount of apparatus required to change alternating current to direct for storage batteries, and of other practical electrical appliances that have found large use in industry, has been working later than usual in his laboratory in the Madison Square Garden tower for several months.

Last evening he told for the first time of the experiments which have been keeping him so closely to the five floors of the tower which he uses. He believed, he said, that he had about perfected a variation of the vacuum rectifier which would many times multiply the possibilities of wireless telegraphy and telephony. He has already perfected the receiving apparatus, and is putting the final touches on the sending part, which, he says, is producing excellent results even in its present imperfect state.

Aside from its commercial uses, Mr. Hewitt thinks the new wireless telephone appliances will be very valuable for military purposes. The apparatus is not cumbersome and could be easily transported. With it the inventor believes it will be possible to so attune instruments that messages cannot be intercepted.

Would Give Invention to Allies.

Mr. Hewitt is a grandson of Peter Cooper and a son of the late Mayor Hewitt, but, he explained, his ancestors were English and French, and as soon as the invention is perfected it will be offered to the Allies for use in the war.

The inventor was found in one of his experiment rooms by a TIMES reporter last evening. Assistants were working at tables covered with wires and apparatus. On a table covered with blueprints and designs was a teapot, a drained cup, and a plate which had contained the dinner that the inventor had not found time to go out after.

"The receiving apparatus has been in working condition for some time, but I am still adding improvements to it, and it has not been commercialized," he said, indicating a glass tube with the blue light in it on a table across the room. "The Marconi people recently tried it out at their Glace Bay station, for it is applicable to wireless telegraph or telephone, and expressed themselves as highly pleased."

Some of the main points of the vacuum wireless receiver are these: It is capable of catching waves either shorter or longer than are made by any wireless apparatus thus far constructed. The inventor believes it can catch waves of any length whatever. It is so highly sensitive that it will detect and magnify sufficiently for the human ear to grasp the weakest sort of electric current, making it possible to pick up messages which would be lost to the coarser apparatus in general use. Unlike the wireless apparatus now in use, the new receiver is not affected by electrical storms, but could continue to record messages even though the receiver were struck by lightning. The instrument can be tuned at will to catch varying wave lengths, and the alteration can be made quickly enough to prevent the missing of a word in a continuous message.

"The same receiver is used for both wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony," Mr. Hewitt said. "For experimental purposes we are catching all the wireless telegraph messages in the air about New York just at the present moment on that instrument on the table." He pointed to the little glass tube by which an assistant was standing. Wires ran from it to the collecting apparatus on the roof of the tower, and attached to it was what appeared to be an ordinary telephone headpiece. When this was adjusted to the head, sounds such as emanate from wireless telegraph rooms could be heard. There were two receivers working, and the inventor put one to his head. He pushed a switch around a few notches and the sounds could be heard with greater distinctness, possibly, the inventor said, with greater distinctness than the operator actually taking the message could hear them. The switch was reversed, and a confusion of messages could be heard, one buzzing indistinctly, another a bit clearer, another as clear as the ticking of a clock near by. As the switch was moved from notch to notch each message altered in distinctness. The inventor said he didn't know what stations the messages were coming to or from, and that he did not understand the code, and therefore could not himself translate the messages, but that the instrument could be regulated to catch any one of the messages in turn.

Increases Volume of Current.

The vacuum tube through which the messages were recorded was about a foot long and attached to one side was a smaller tube in the bottom of which was a thimbleful of mercury. It was there that the little blue electric flame danced about on the mercury. At the other ende were electrodes.

"This receiver is built on the same theory as the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor rectifier," Mr. Hewitt said. "Like the earlier rectifier, it changes the current from alternating to direct, but increases its volume in the process. The sending apparatus is not yet quite completed, but I feel that it is safe to prophesy for it that when it is completed it will be possible to telephone directly to Europe from this country. This is because of the power of the instruments to pick up even the faintest current.

"As regards the use of the instruments for military purposes, there would be no possibility of an enemy catching messages sent from one war zone to another and spoken in plain English or French, unless the enemy happened to have precisely the same sort of an instrument and knew how to attune it to receive the message. But even though the enemy had this instrument and the required knowledge, he would be apt to get only a confused jumble of sounds and nothing better than the knowledge that some message was being sent, for by previous arrangement the operators could alter their current at stipulated moments—at every word if they wanted to—and thus keep the intercepting instrument constantly out of tune.

"I shall start a wireless ticker system in this country as soon as practicable," Mr. Hewitt said. "Previous methods of transmitting news and statistics by wireless have been comparatively successful, but by this method it will be possible to insure far greater accuracy without such intricate apparatus and wireless conversations over short distances, such as between New York and Philadelphia, should be common before long."

Peter Cooper Hewitt is about 53 years old and was educated at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and at Columbia University.

GERMANS AGAIN FORCE THE FIGHTING; BUILDING DIKES TO CHECK THE FLOODS

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the Germans have renewed their cannonading in Flanders, and fierce attacks have again been made on the Allies' positions to the east and south of Ypres. Progress is reported in the past two days on the Yser, between Armentières and Arras, in the Argonne, and on the Heights of the Meuse.

German Army Headquarters reports that Monday was a quiet one on the battle line in France and Belgium. The French forces made several unsuccessful attacks to the south of Verdun and to the northeast of Cirey.

Petrograd reports that the German forces in East Prussia continue to fall back before the Russian advance. The fighting in Russian Poland is taking on the character of a great battle. Important German forces are said to be concentrating in Galicia to render assistance to the Austrians in checking the Russian Army.

Athens reports that a launch containing sailors from the United States cruiser Tennessee, while attempting to enter the Port of Smyrna, was fired on by the Turkish forts, and that the commander of the Tennessee immediately wired the officers of the garrison that he had instructions from his Government to enter the port, and was determined to do so forcibly, if necessary. Washington has received no report.

The Turkish statement that the Russians have been forced to halt their march on Erzerum, is admitted in a Russian official statement. The Porte, on the other hand, denies the British claims to victory at Fao, on the Persian Gulf, and announces that the English forces were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men.

The Russian squadron is said to have left Helsingfors, Finland, with the intention of engaging the German Baltic fleet.

The German converted cruiser Berlin has been interned at Trondhjem, Norway.

HOW CRADOCK'S FLEET FOUGHT AND LOST

Glasgow Reports on Battle—Explosion Amidships Blew Up Good Hope—Monmouth's End.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—The Admiralty issued last night the report of Capt. John Luce of the British light cruiser Glasgow on the battle with the German squadron on Nov. 1 off the Chilean coast.

The Glasgow, which left Coronel on the morning of that day, was advised by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British squadron, that the enemy's ships were to the northward. Toward evening the Glasgow sighted smoke and reported to Rear Admiral Cradock.

The British fleet formed in line ahead, the Good Hope leading, with the Monmouth, Glasgow, and Otranto following. The enemy had turned south and were also in single line head, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau leading. Admiral Craddock signaled the Glasgow: "I am going to attack the enemy."

"The enemy was at that time 15,000 yards away," says the report, "and maintaining this range, at the same time 'jambing' the wireless signals. The sun was setting immediately behind the British ships, and while it remained above the horizon the British had the advantage in light, but the range was too great. When the sun had set and the visibility conditions were altered, the British ships were silhouetted against the after-glow, and the failing light made the enemy difficult to see.

"The Germans opened fire at 7 o'clock at 12,000 yards, followed in quick succession by the British. The growing darkness and heavy spray of the head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

"The enemy, firing salvos, got the range quickly, and their third salvo caused an outbreak of fire on the fore part of both ships, which were constantly on fire until 7:45 in the evening. At 7:50 an immense explosion occurred on the Good Hope amidships, the flames reaching 200 feet high. Total destruction must have followed.

"It was now quite dark. Both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns. The Monmouth was badly down by the bow, and turned away to get her stern to the sea, signaling the Glasgow to that effect.

"At 8:30 the Glasgow signaled to the Monmouth: 'The enemy is following us,' but received no reply. Under the rising moon the enemy's ships could be seen approaching, and as the Glasgow could render the Monmouth no assistance she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction. At 8:50 we lost sight of the enemy. At 9:30 we observed flashes of fire, which were doubtless the final attack on the Monmouth.

"Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men throughout, although it was most trying to receive a great volume of fire without a chance of adequately returning it. All kept perfectly cool. There was no wild firing, and discipline was the same as at battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

"The serious reverse sustained has entirely failed to impair the spirit of the officers and the ship's company, and it is our unanimous wish to meet the enemy again as soon as possible."

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which came into this port yesterday after a trip from the Chilean coast, where, on Nov. 1, she was damaged in an encounter with a German squadron, is to undergo repairs here.

This decision is in conformity with Article 13 of the Brazilian regulations of neutrality, as set forth in a decree dated Aug. 4, 1914. This provides that under these circumstances a warship may repair such damage as threatens her safe navigation.

PRINCE OF WALES'S POST.

Now In France as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. French.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced in London this evening that the Prince of Wales had been appointed aid-de-camp to Field Marshal Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary force on the Continent.

The Prince of Wales went to France yesterday and was heartily cheered by the troops when he embarked to cross the Channel.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
The Progressive Railway of the South.—Advt.

GERMAN SHIP DISARMS TO ESCAPE FOE'S FLEET

Converted Berlin Puts in at Trondhjem, Norway, Outside North Sea, and Internes.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced here today that the disarmament of the German converted cruiser Berlin, formerly a North German Lloyd liner of that name, which put in at Trondhjem yesterday, had been begun. The Berlin carried a crew of 450 men.

When the Berlin appeared off Trondhjem, which is on the northwestern coast of Norway and well outside of the North Sea, yesterday, it was reported that she was endeavoring to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic. Her entering the Norwegian port, consequently, came somewhat as a surprise. The authorities gave her commander the choice of putting to sea within twenty-four hours or of submitting to disarmament. He chose the latter, apparently preferring to have his ship disarmed rather than risk going out to sea.

The presence of the Berlin at Trondhjem, well out of the North Sea and some 500 miles from the German naval bases, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, indicates that she was successful in running the gauntlet of the British patrol. The fact that her commander chose not to come out of Trondhjem may be taken to show that the enemy awaited him outside the three-mile limit.

FOUND GRIM BELGIANS WATCHING FOR CHANCE

Awaiting Opportunity to Turn on Invaders, Says American—Overpowered but Not Conquered.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—After spending twenty days in investigating conditions in Belgium, Edward A. Filene of Boston said today:

"The Belgian people are awaiting passively, I might say sullenly, for an opportunity to rise upon the Germans. The Belgians are overpowered, but not conquered. One of their foremost scholars, who ordinarily is a mild and benevolent man—I will not mention his name to avoid embarrassing him—said: 'History may give the Germans the victory in Belgium, but never honor.'

"All amusements are being given up. The public uses its Sundays and holidays in visiting the burned and ruined towns and villages which mark the German advance.

"The emotions of the people are kept fresh by these sights and by the constant passing from man to man of innumerable stories of what are called German injustice and atrocity. The result is that, although food is very scarce and coal sells for $10 a ton, an impossible price for the poor, the Belgians prefer to be without work rather than work for the invaders, or even in ways which may indirectly help them."

"For instance, Brussels has no postal delivery. The Germans contend," because the letter carriers refuse to work for the Germans, who have taken over the Post Office. There are some differences of opinion among the Belgians as to the wisdom of refusing to accept employment. There are no differences as to their willingness to make any sacrifice for their country, but with starvation threatening the larger part of the population some Belgians feel, as they look at their women and children, that no further sacrifice in this direction ought to be made.

"The spirit of the people is shown by what the wife of one of the highest Belgian officials said to me. She remained in Brussels with her six children after her husband's duty had obliged him to depart with the Government.

"'Yes, we intended to take our children to England for safety,' said she, 'but when we remembered that in the future they might hold important positions in our country and perhaps be influential in future leadership we did not want them to come to this work ignorant of what our people have undergone and suffered during this terrible war. They would not have known, because they would have spent all the period of the war in pleasant living in England. When we thought of this we felt with sinking hearts that we owed it to them and their country to keep them here, although we knew and know now that there is great danger.'

"This woman's palace is occupied by Germans; but she refused to leave with her children, and is now living in a few of the rooms of her former home."

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

Flanders Battle Begins Anew With Violent Bombardment.

ALLIES GAIN SOME GROUND

Advance South of Dixmude and Repulse Two Attacks of Kaiser's Troops.

FRENCH CLOSE TO ST. MIHIEL

Reach the Last Village Held by the German Forces on West Bank of the Meuse.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 10:45 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

According to the latest advices the enemy has renewed his attacks to the east and to the south of Ypres, but they have not altered the situation. The impression is satisfactory.

During the last two days we have registered progress more or less pronounced everywhere we have attacked—at Hetsas, on the Yser, between Armentières and Arras, in the region of Vailly, in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

The afternoon announcement was as follows:

From Nieuport to Dixmude in the region of Ypres, the cannonading has been resumed with greater violence than in the preceding days. On the canal to the south of Dixmude the action of our artillery checked the work that the Germans were endeavoring to carry out to keep down the inundations. The enemy was compelled to evacuate a portion of his trenches which had been filled by the waters.

Two attacks of German infantry, one to the south of Bixschoote and the other to the south of Ypres, resulted in failure. On one side we have made progress between Bixschoote and the canal.

Between Armentières and La Bassée there has been an artillery duel conducted with great spirit.

On the Aisne certain German detachments, which endeavored to cross the river in the vicinity of Vailly, were either driven back or destroyed.

On our positions on the right bank of the Aisne, upstream from Vailly, there has been violent cannonading. This applies also to the Rheims region, and several shells have fallen on the city of Rheims.

In the Argonne there have not been any infantry engagements. We blew up with mines a certain number of German trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse, to the south of Verdun, we have made advances at several points.

In the region of St. Mihiel we have taken possession of the first houses of the village of Chauvoncourt. These houses served as barracks for the St. Mihiel garrison. This village of Chauvoncourt is the only point of support still held by the Germans on the left bank of the River Meuse in this locality.

On the rest of the front there has been nothing of importance to report.

French Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to London.)—German Army Headquarters gave out this official report this afternoon:

Generally speaking, yesterday passed quietly in the western arena of the war.

To the south of Verdun and to the northeast of Cirey the French made several attacks, which, however, were unsuccessful.

GERMANS UNDER FIRE WORK TO STOP FLOOD

Begin Violent Bombardment Along the Yser from the Coast to Dixmude.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are making a fresh effort to break down the Allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Although the Berlin official report refers to the day as having been a quiet one, there was an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making any progress.

The line from the coast to Dixmude, which has received less attention the last few days than Ypres, has been subjected to a bombardment which is described as very violent. To the south of Dixmude the Germans have been trying under fire to build works to check the flood, which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches.

A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs from Dunkirk:

"There was heavy fighting around Ypres Monday. The casualties were large, but the battle resulted in excellent progress for the Allies.

"The German casualties are estimated at 100,000 in the past four days."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17, (via London.)—The Telegram's correspondent at Sluis, Netherlands, states that with the improving weather artillery fire was again audible yesterday, and that the

Germans are renewing their efforts to cross the Yser near Nieuport.

Dixmude and the surrounding villages have been destroyed.

The windows at Sluis were shaken Sunday by explosions beyond the border where, it was reported, bridges were again being blown up.

Capt. Nyssen, a famous Belgian horseman who, with fifty lancers, covered the retreat of the Belgian Army and stood off the attack of a big force of Germans until he was terribly wounded, is recovering in Dutch territory, where he was carried by his men.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Reports from the front show that the loss of Dixmude to the Germans was due to a mistake by Senegalese.

When the fighting started the Belgians were intrenched north of the city, protecting the Keyen road. To their right, turned toward the west in the direction of Essen, were the Senegalese riflemen. To the south French bluejackets occupied the most exposed position, on the Clerken road.

The enemy opened a terrific bombardment at 5 A. M.

The men waited patiently in the trenches, and toward 1 P. M. the cannonading slackened. Then three dense columns of German infantry opened fire on the trenches. One column threatened to turn the Belgians, who, overpowered by numbers, retired on the outskirts of the city. They were followed by the Senegalese, who thought an order for a general retreat had been given. This movement uncovered the bluejackets, but they did not withdraw.

For several hours they held off a German force four times as numerous, but toward evening they were obliged to retire, as their only means of retreat, the bridge connecting the city with the country, was nearly destroyed. They crossed the bridge under a storm of bullets with such heroism that Prussian officers afterward expressed their admiration.

ROUT PRUSSIAN GUARD TRICKED INTO CHARGE

British Open a Gap and Germans Rush In, Only to Be Overwhelmed by Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was only when the wounded prisoners of the Prussian Guard arrived at —— that the British soldiers realized the kind of men they had been fighting for the last few days. Huge fellows they were, all over six feet in height, and one of them nearing seven.

When one realizes that this magnificent regiment has now been severely handled by the British troops for the third time, and that the men are looked upon as the flower of the German Army, then one also realizes just what a fight the British put up.

After submitting for over eight hours to a terrible shell fire of both lyddite and shrapnel, the British troops were getting very tired, and it was next to impossible to send relief to the advanced trenches until after dark. The Germans, anticipating this condition of things, and realizing that it was now or never, massed in force their Prussian Guard and some other forces and drove the British back through sheer weight of numbers. Back they went, contesting each trench stubbornly as they vacated it.

When within about sixty yards of where the artillery was hidden, the troops, acting under orders, suddenly split their line and dispersed on either side, leaving a huge gap—the break in the British line, which the enemy had been trying to make for weeks. Into this break came the Prussian Guard, wildly shouting and cheering. They had advanced within fifty yards of the muzzles of the field guns when these belched forth at point blank range, while the Maxims fired into them from either side.

Not even the Prussian Guard could stand this. They wavered, broke, and fled. Their flight was aided by a savage charge made by the Black Watch, which regiment, in company with others, was up and at them the moment the slightest wavering was seen. The whole thing was beautifully timed by the infantry and artillery.

Not only were the Germans driven back over the trenches, which but a short time ago they had taken from the British, but they were pursued by the Highlanders for over a mile beyond.

The net result was that the Germans lost over a thousand men killed and some three thousand wounded, as well as their own advanced trenches, from which their final attack had originated. And that the British artillery is now sending shells a mile further into their lines.

GREAT BATTLE INVISIBLE.

200,000 Men Engaged, but Not One to be Seen.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—"I found myself upon an eminence dominating the field of action," says a Cabinet Minister who is quoted in the Figaro, just after his return from the front, in describing an artillery duel of which he was a witness.

"The battlefield extended," he continued, "many kilometers. On each side 100,000 men were engaged. And in this immense panorama you saw no one—not a French soldier, not a soldier of the enemy, not a battery, not a horse.

"The cannon thundered. A sharp report, a puff of smoke, which quickly disappeared. That was one of our 75's. A heavier detonation reverberated, then a cloud of thick smoke in one corner of the battlefield. That was one of the heavy German guns.

"Then silence, silence absolute."

"And the desert.

"In the air balloons which directed the fire of the batteries, concealed in the woods.

"The 200,000 invisible men who took part in this action were hidden under ground."

BURY DEAD IN SECRET.

Germans, London Report Says, Carry Bodies Away at Night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant tells an amazing story of how the German dead are disposed of at Quatricht, a little village in the neighborhood of Ghent. Every day people see huge pits dug, and every night they hear the rumble of wagons, but they must not even peep from their houses.

Each morning, however, shows fresh mounds of earth, and the people have come to the conclusion that bodies must be brought to the place of burial in tip wagons.

The wounded are transported during the day so that they may not see the procession of the dead.

WOUND KILLS COL. VON REUTER

Zabern Commander Said to Have Been Bayonetted in Alsace Fight.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Montpellier says that a letter, reaching there from Béziers, reports the death of Col. von Reuter, the German officer who was concerned in the Zabern affair. A priest who carried the Colonel on a stretcher says that he was seriously wounded by a bayonet thrust in a fight at Alsace.

BELGIAN TROOPS RELIEVED.

Fresh French Troops Take Their Places on Flanders Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—The Tyd's Dunkirk correspondent says: "Fresh French troops have taken the places of the exhausted Belgian troops at various points on the Flanders battle front.

"The weary Belgians have gone to the Sorts to release fresh French troops."

We're not Germans—but read "Burned Bridges."—Adv.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL IS $2,250,000,000

Lloyd George Tells Parliament How to Raise This Huge Sum Per Year.

TO DOUBLE INCOME TAX

And Increase Taxes on Beer and Tea—Full Income Tax Payment Deferred.

$1,750,000,000 WAR LOAN

$500,000,000 of It Already Offered —Bank of England Agrees to Give Credit Facilities.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be £450,000,000. ($2,250,000,000,) the largest amount England has ever spent on a war, and more than twice what was spent in the conflict with the Boers in South Africa in four years.

To pay this enormous bill the Government, said the Chancellor, had decided to raise a loan of 350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000,) which would be issued at 95, bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., and be redeemable at par on March 1, 1928.

The Chancellor proposed, and the House unanimously supported his proposals, that the income tax should be doubled, but only collected on one and one-third of the incomes this year; that an extra halfpenny (1 cent) per half pint should be levied on beer, and an extra 3 pence (6 cents) per pound on tea.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the expenditure on the British troops would be higher in proportion than that of any other country, as the pay and the cost of the army and navy were greater; there were separate allowances to the men and their families, and pensions were on a larger scale. Already 2,000,000 men were serving, and 1,000,000 more were in course of enlistment.

Must Prepare for a Long War.

"We are fighting," said the Chancellor, "an enemy who cannot offer any terms that we can accept without a smashing defeat. Therefore, if there is any doubt about the length of the war, I, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, must assume the longer period."

In regard to general expenditure Mr. Lloyd George said that, taking into consideration the loss of interest and the revenue on money borrowed for purposes of the war, he would have to find this year $80,000,000 and next year $250,000,000.

The greater part of the money, said the Chancellor, would be spent in this country. He computed that at least four-fifths of that raised would be expended here. He pointed out that during the war and the period of reconstruction which would follow it, there would be no competition in the neutral markets of the world from America, and that therefore England would command those markets. He looked forward to a period of four or five years, when the manufacturers of Great Britain would have an artificial stimulus because of the abnormal conditions.

When that period was over the country would be faced by the most serious industrial situation it had ever had to face, as capital would be exhausted, customers crippled, and their purchasing power depressed.

Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped there would be a great reduction in the cost of armaments after the war, but predicted that even for the first few years the country must expect heavy increased charges for interest on the sinking fund, separation allowances, and pensions.

Easiest to Tax Now.

As it would be easier to raise taxes in the period of the war, the Chancellor said, he intended to commence immediately. There was no intention to levy taxes which would interfere with industry, but it was necessary to include all classes of the community. He then explained the income tax and supertax proposals, which, he estimated, would bring in £12,500,000 ($62,500,000) this year and £44,750,000 ($223,750,000) next year. The extra duty on beer had been so arranged that it would fall on the consumers, as it had been found impossible to obtain a small income tax from those persons whom a tax on beer would reach. The consumer would, therefore, be called upon to pay a halfpenny per pint more for his beer, represented by an additional duty of 17s 3d per barrel.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that the proposed increase in the beer duty would produce £2,050,000 in the present year and £17,050,000 next year. The increase in the tea duty, he said, would produce £950,000 this year and £3,200,000 in the next twelve months.

Russia, the Chancellor continued, was taxing, and taxing heavily, in that wonderful spirit of abnegation which was a marvel to the whole world. She was taxing at a moment when she had prohibited the sale of a commodity which had brought millions to her coffers.

As teetalers did not drink mineral waters, said the Chancellor, and a tax on those drinks would fall on the drinkers of spirits and on children, he proposed to make the tax on tea, which total abstainers did drink, threepence a pound. This would produce this year an extra £950,000 ($4,750,000,) and next year an extra £3,200,000 ($16,000,000.)

This, said Mr. Lloyd George, exhausted his range of taxable commodities, and, as there would still be a deficiency of more than £321,000,000 ($1,605,000,000,) the only way of meeting it was by a war loan.

The $1,750,000,000 Loan.

It was necessary to borrow £250,321,000, the Chancellor said, to carry the country to the end of the financial year (March 31,) but there were strong, overpowering reasons for raising money which would carry the country beyond that date, and enable it to carry the war forward for some time beyond then if it had not previously been ended.

The Government, therefore, said the Chancellor, had decided to raise a sum which would enable it to carry the war up to July, and a prospectus had been issued this afternoon of a loan amounting to £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) at the price of 95, bearing interest of 3¼ per cent. and redeemable at par on March 31, 1928.

Of this sum, the Chancellor said, the Government had already received the offer of £100,000,000 by one firm. The issue would take the form of inscribed stock or bearer bonds and yield to the investor, allowing for redemption, 4 per cent.

The Bank of England, Mr. Lloyd George said, had undertaken for a period of three years to make advances against deposits of this war stock taken at the issue price without collateral security and at 1 per cent. below the market interest.

The Chancellor appealed for support of the loan, concluding: "It is a loan to help this country fight this battle for her existence."

All the resolutions covering Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for new taxation were [illegible] evening.

The most important in the course of the Chancellor's long speech was while he was proposing the tax on tea. He spoke of "the elusive teetotallers as difficult to catch as the Emden." At this point Leif Jones, (Liberal,) member for North Westmoreland, well known as a public speaker on temperance and who never loses an opportunity of preaching the virtues of total abstinence, left the House as a protest amid the laughter of his colleagues.

RUSH FOR THE WAR LOAN.

Crowds Wait for Prospectuses — Success of the Issue Assured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—It is already evident that the war loan will be a big success. For hours last evening a crowd of intending investors waited at the Bank of England in the hope of obtaining early copies of the prospectus, although it was uncertain until the last moment whether its issue would not be deferred until today.

No encouragement was given to the crowd to wait, but patience was at last rewarded, the document being handed out with exemplary promptitude soon after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his statement in the House of Commons. Moreover, although the Stock Exchange was closed, instructions were being given in practically every stockbroker's office that prospectuses could be obtained for circulation among clients immediately after the banks open today.

Long queues will undoubtedly wait at the bands this morning to demand prospectuses until the huge supply is exhausted. To meet the great public demand the Treasury has arranged that application forms shall be obtainable not only at every bank throughout the United Kingdom but also through every Post Office where money orders are issued. This is a new departure, and is regarded as an excellent one.

The new arrangements regarding borrowing facilities at the Bank of England will help the issue, and the spreading of payments by easy installments should add to its popularity with small investors. The issue was made too late for a market rice to be put upon it, but the view expressed when the terms became known was that it would be quoted at a good premium today.

According to one financial authority consulted by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, even many of the Japanese bonds recently subscribed for in the United States have found their way to London.

But it is clearly realized that large sums of whatever loans the belligerent Governments may float will eventually be expended in the United States, and a further shifting of the rate of exchange in favor of America is predicted.

In addition to these heavy war purchases, foreign investors are looking, in the present circumstances, with increasing favor upon American securities, and surprise is felt that such investments as New York's latest issue of short-term bonds were not better advertised on this side, where it is considered a responsive market would have been found.

ALL THE NORTH SEA A MILITARY AREA

Announcement by Asquith—Oil and Copper to be Contraband of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons today that the Government had decided to declare the whole of the North Sea to be in the military area.

All subjects of the enemy found on neutral vessels, the Prime Minister said, would be liable to detention as prisoners of war.

Mr. Asquith also announced that oil and copper would be declared contraband of war.

Mr. Asquith replied fully to questions propounded by Sir Gilbert Parker (Conservative) concerning contraband of war, reservists of the enemy, and mine laying in the North Sea.

"The Government has reliable information," said the Premier, "that in the present circumstances any oil, copper, and certain other substances which may be imported by Germany and Austria certainly will be used exclusively for warlike purposes. For this reason the Government felt justified in adding those items to the list of absolute contraband. Every possible care will be taken to see that oil and copper really intended for neutral countries are not interfered with."

Discussing the reservists of the enemy, Mr. Asquith said:

"Because of the action which Germany took in Belgium and France in arresting and removing as prisoners of war all men of military age, the Government found it necessary to give instructions that all subjects of the enemy liable to military service who are found on board neutral vessels shall be made prisoners of war. This instruction applies to neutral vessels under whatever flag. In no case so far of which I am aware were reservists of the enemy found on ships of the United States."

Referring to mines, the Premier said the Germans had resorted to indiscriminate mine-laying in the North Sea outside of territorial limits and along trade routes without regard to peaceful shipping, and without warning. The purpose, clearly, was the furtherance of no definite military operation, but to endanger British trade.

These mines had unquestionably been laid by fishing vessels disguised as neutral, the Premier said. The mines were not so constructed as to become harmless when loosened from their moorings, neither were they kept under observation. No steps had been taken to warn peaceful shipping of this danger. Consequently the terms of The Hague Convention of 1907 had been violated.

After a number of neutral fishing and merchant vessels, together with many lives, had been destroyed by these German mines, Mr. Asquith said, the Government had been forced to adopt counter-measures to cope with this German policy of mine-laying combined with submarine activities.

"A mine field was therefore laid across the southern portion of the North Sea," said Mr. Asquith, "in such a way as to protect the approaches to the English Channel. Due public warning was given, in accordance with The Hague Convention. In the last week of October the Germans succeeded in laying a mine field off the north coast of Ireland, on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland. More peaceful merchant ships were blown up and more lives were lost. But for the warnings given by British cruisers, other British and neutral merchant and passenger steamers would have been destroyed.

"These mines could not have been laid by any German ship of war or by any vessel flying the German flag. They could only have been laid by some merchant vessel under a neutral flag, which must have come along the trade route as if for the purposes of peaceful commerce. Such a ship, while profiting to the full by the immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships, wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of all who travel on the sea, regardless of whether they were friend or foe, civilian or military in character.

"The menace to peaceful shipping presented by these wholly illegal methods of waging war is so great that the Government has been compelled to adopt the only possible means of protection—namely, to declare the whole North Sea a military area and to restrict all shipping crossing it to a narrow passage along which the strictest supervision can be exercised. Access to the coast of Great Britain and neutral countries has thus been made as safe as it is in the power of the British Navy to make it, and although this has been done at the price of certain inconvenience and delay to shipping through its inability to follow its accustomed routes, the price cannot, in the circumstances of the case, be considered a high one.

"His Majesty's Government is fully aware of the anxiety prevailing in the United States and other neutral countries on these subjects, and it trusts that its policy will be fully understood. It is confident that public opinion in neutral countries will appreciate its earnest desire that there should be no interference with neutral trade, provided the vital interests of Great Britain which are at stake in the present conflict are adequately maintained. Any interference by the British Navy is directed, not to increase British trade or diminish the trade of any neutral foreign country, but solely to prevent goods from reaching the enemy which would increase his power in the war against the British and the allied forces."

GAVE THE SHIP TO THE LADY.

Emden's Commander Learned Skipper's Family Were on Kabinga.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Another tribute to the gallantry of Capt. von Muller of the German cruiser Emden, which was badly battered recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, and ran aground ablaze on Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, is contained in a letter received by a Glasgow woman from her son a member of the crew of the steamer Kabinga, which was captured by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal. The letter says:

"The Emden captured the Kabinga in the Bay of Bengal, but when Capt. von Muller learned that our skipper's wife and children were aboard he presented the ship to the lady, remarking to the skipper: 'You can inform your owners that as far as they are concerned the Kabinga has been seized and sunk.'"

The casualties on the Sydney, which destroyed the Emden, were four men killed and one officer and fourteen men wounded.

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Fighting Points on the Western Battle Front.

1. With the coming of milder weather in Flanders, violent attacks have been renewed by the Germans. From Dixmude to the sea sharp cannonading is in progress, and it is reported that the Kaiser's troops are trying to check the flood, which hinders their operations.
2. South of Dixmude, toward Bixschoote, the allied troops are advancing, according to the French official report, which also records repulses of German assaults in that region and also south of Ypres.
3. An artillery duel of much vigor is proceeding between Armentières and La Bassée.
4. Paris reports that the attempt of some German detachments to cross the Aisne near Vailly resulted in their repulse or destruction.
5. Shelling of Rheims has been resumed and unofficial advices to Paris say that one which struck the cathedral dropped on the high altar and caused much destruction.
6. Advances have been made by French troops at several points south of Verdun, according to the French official report. Berlin, however, states that French attacks in this region were a failure.
7. Special mention is made in the Paris official bulletin of the capture of houses in Chanoncourt, the only place now held by the Germans, on the left bank of the Meuse and directly opposite St. Mihiel.

SAYS IT'S GERMANS WHO USE DUMDUMS

War Office Denies Soft-Nosed Bullets Have Been Served to British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The War Office tonight issued a statement denying German allegations that the British troops have used dumdum or soft-nosed bullets, but maintaining that these kinds of missiles have been used by the Germans.

The statement describes the British and German service ammunition as very similar, the bullets being pointed with steel and the envelope coated with cupro-nickel, covering the core except at the base, and conforming with the provisions of The Hague Convention.

In the opinion of Sir Victor Horsley, a well-known surgeon, this bullet is "probably the most humane projectile yet devised," for the reason that "the long, solid point, consisting almost entirely of a hard nickel sheath, precludes as far as possible any tendency toward deformation of shape, while the strength of the sheath prevents the bullet breaking up into fragments except in very exceptional circumstances."

The statement concludes: "There is, however, clear evidence that Germany has not confined herself solely to the use of this unobjectionable ammunition. Her troops in both Togoland and France have been proved to have used bullets with a soft core and a hard, thin envelope not entirely covering the core, which type of bullet is expanding and is expressly prohibited by The Hague Convention."

NO FUND FOR RESERVES HERE.

British Consul General Says All British Have Been Sent Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey are being urged to furnish the British Consul in New York with money to enable Britishers in America who are anxious to serve with the British Army to return to this country.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General, said last night that he knew nothing of the fund referred to in the cable dispatch. All British reserves who were in this country when war began, Sir Courtenay said, had been returned to England.

LONDON CRIME MUCH LESS.

Due to Wartime Restraint and Saloon Restriction, Says Judge.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—"The falling off of crime in this country since the beginning of the war has been truly remarkable. As compared with three years ago, there has been a diminution of 30 per cent. in indictable offenses," said Justice Robert Wallace today in charging the Grand Jury.

The Justice explained that he attributed this decrease partly to public restraint in war time, but principally to the reduction in the number of hours saloons are permitted to stay open.

"The effect of this," he said, "has been truly wonderful."

BRITISH GENERAL KILLED.

Brig. Gen. McMahon a War Victim —Capt. Sholto Douglas Slain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—It is announced that the following officers have been killed in the fighting in France:

Brig. Gen. Norman Reginald McMahon of the Royal Fusiliers, son of Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon.

Lieut. Col. Raymond J. Marker of the Coldstream Guards, aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener during the Boer War.

Capt. Sholto William Douglas, Chief Constable of the London Metropolitan Police.

DEFENSE OF YPRES TRIES BRITISH VALOR

Col. Swinton Describes Prussian Guards' Brave Assault on the Position.

BOTH SIDES PAY DEARLY

British Mine a Trench, Abandon It, and Then Blow Up the Advancing Germans—Praise German Valor.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Col. E. D. Swinton, the official observer at the British headquarters, gives today a further chapter in his narrative of operations at the front, bringing up his account to Nov. 13. He describes the fierce attack of the Prussian Guards on the British lines in the neighborhood of Ypres. The report, issued through the Official Fress Bureau, follows:

"The diminution in the force of the German rush to the west has not lasted long. The section of the front to the north of our forces was the first to meet the recrudescence of violence in the shape of an attack in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Bixschoote.

"Our turn came next. After eight days of comparative relaxation we were under constant pressure from Tuesday, Nov. 3, to Tuesday, the 10th. The next day saw a repetition of the great attempt of the Germans to break through our lines to the French coast.

"What was realized might happen did happen. In spite of the immense losses suffered by the enemy during the five-day attack against Ypres, which lasted from Oct. 29 to the 2d of this month, the cessation of their more violent efforts on the latter day did not signalize the abandonment of the whole project, but merely the temporary relinquishment of the main offensive until fresh troops had been massed to carry on what was proving to be a costly and difficult operation.

"Meanwhile the interval was employed in endeavoring to wear out the Allies by repeated local attacks of varying force and to shatter them by a prolonged and concentrated bombardment. By the 11th, therefore, it seems that they considered they had attained both objects, for on that day they recommenced the desperate battle for the possession of Ypres and its neighborhood.

"Though the struggle has not yet come to an end, this much can be said: The Germans have gained some ground, but they have not captured Ypres.

"In repulsing the enemy so far, we have suffered heavy casualties, but batches of this fierce and prolonged nature cannot be costly to both sides. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have foiled the enemy in what appears to be at present his main object in the western theatre of operations, and have inflicted immensely greater losses on him than those we have suffered ourselves.

Three Eventful Days.

"To carry on the narrative for the three days of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November:

"Tuesday, the 10th, was uneventful for us. At some distance beyond our left flank the enemy advanced in force against the French and were repulsed. Directly on our left, however, along the greater part of the front, shelling was less severe, and no infantry attacks took place.

"To the southeast of Ypres the enemy kept up a very heavy bombardment against our line, as well as that of the French. On our left centre the situation remained unchanged, both sides contenting themselves with furious cannonading. In our centre the Germans retained their hold on the small amount of ground which they had gained from us, but in doing so incurred a heavy loss from our artillery and machine gun fire.

"Incidentally, one of the houses held by the enemy was so knocked about by our fire that its defenders bolted. On their way to the rear they were met by reinforcements under an officer who halted them, evidently in an endeavor to persuade them to return. While the parley was going on one of our machine guns was quietly moved to a position of vantage, whence it opened a most effective fire on the group.

"On our right one of the enemy's saps, which was being pushed toward our line, was attacked by us. All the men in it were captured.

Prussian Guards' Brave Attack.

"Wednesday, the 11th, was another day of desperate fighting. As day broke the Germans opened fire on our trenches to the north and south of the road from Menin to Ypres. This was probably the most furious artillery fire which they have yet employed against us.

"A few hours later they followed this by an infantry assault in force. This attack was carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Guard Corps, which, as we now know from prisoners, have been sent for to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres, since that task had proved too heavy for the infantry of the line.

"As the attackers surged forward they were met by our frontal fire, and since they were moving diagonally across part of our front they were also attacked on the flank by artillery, rifles, and machine guns. Though their casualties before they reached our line must have been enormous, such was their resolution and the momentum of the mass that in spite of the splendid resistance of our troops they succeeded in breaking through our line in three places near the road. They penetrated some distance into the woods behind our trenches, but were counter-attacked again, enfiladed by machine guns and driven back to their line of trenches, a certain portion of which they succeeded in holding, in spite of our efforts to expel them.

"What their total losses must have been during this advance may be gauged to some extent from the fact that the number of dead left in the woods behind our line alone amounted to 700.

"A simultaneous effort made to the south, a part of the same operation although not carried out by the Guard Corps, failed entirely, for when the attacking infantry massed in the woods close to our line, our guns opened on them with such effect that they did not push the assault home.

"As generally happens in operations in wooded country, the fighting to a great extent was carried on at close quarters. It was most desperate and confused. Scattered bodies of the enemy who had penetrated into the woods in the rear of our position could neither go backward or forward, and were nearly all killed or captured.

"The portion of the line to the southeast of Ypres held by us was heavily shelled, but did not undergo any very serious infantry attack. That occupied by the French, however, was both bombarded and fiercely assaulted. On the rest of our front, save for the usual bombardment, all was comparatively quiet.

"On the right one of our trenches was mined, and then abandoned. As soon as it was occupied by the enemy the charges were fired and several Germans were blown to pieces.

Night Bayonet Attack Succeeds.

"Thursday, Nov. 12, was marked by a partial lull in the fighting all along our line. To the north a German force which had crossed the Yser and intrenched on the left bank was annihilated by a night attack with the bayonet, executed by the French. Slightly to the south the enemy was forced back for three-quarters of a mile. Immediately on our left the French were strongly attacked and driven back a short distance, our extreme left having to conform to this movement. Our allies soon recovered the ground they had lost, however, and this enabled us to advance also.

"To the southeast of Ypres the enemy's snipers were very active. On our centre and right the enemy's bombardment was maintained, but nothing worthy of special note occurred.

"The fact that on this day the advance against our line in front of Ypres was not pushed home after such an effort as that of Wednesday tends to show that, for the moment, the attacking troops had had enough.

Foe's Perseverance Claims Admiration.

"Although the failure of this great attack by the Guard Corps to accomplish their object cannot be described as a decisive event, it possibly marks the culmination if not the close of the second stage in the attempt to capture Ypres, and it is not without significance. It has also a dramatic interest of its own. Having once definitely failed to achieve this object by means of the sheer weight of numbers, and having done their best to wear us down, the Germans brought in fresh picked troops to carry the Ypres salient by an assault from the north, the south and the east. That the Guard Corps should have been selected to act against the eastern edge of the salient may be taken as proof of the necessity felt by the Germans to gain this point in the line.

"Their dogged perseverance in pursuance of their objective claims wholehearted admiration. The failure of one great attack, heralded as it was by an impassioned appeal to the troops made in the presence of the Emperor himself, but carried out by partially trained men, has been only the signal for another desperate effort in which the place of honor was assigned to the corps d'elite of the German Army.

"It must be admitted that the Guard Corps has retained that reputation for courage and contempt of death which it earned in 1870, when Emperor William I., after the battle of Gravelotte, wrote: 'My Guard has found its grave in front of St. Privat,' and the swarms of men who came up bravely to the British rifles in the woods around Ypres repeated the tactics of forty-four years ago when their dense columns, toiling up the slopes of St. Privat, melted away under the fire of the French.

"That the Germans are cunning fighters, and well up in all the tricks of the trade, has frequently been pointed out. For instance, they often succeed in ascertaining what regiment or brigade is opposed to them, and because of their knowledge of English, they are able to employ the information to some purpose. On a recent occasion, having by some means discovered the name of the commander of the company holding the trench they were attacking, they called him by name, asking if Captain was there. Fortunately the pronunciation of the spokesman was somewhat defective, and their curiosity was rewarded by discovering that both the officer in question and his men were very much there.

"There have been reports from so many different quarters of the enemy having been seen wearing British and French uniforms that it is impossible to doubt their truth. One absolutely authentic case occurred during the fighting near Ypres. A man dressed in a uniform closely resembling that of a British staff officer suddenly appeared near our trenches and walked along the line. He asked if many casualties had been suffered, stated that the situation was serious, and that a general retirement had been ordered. A similar report having been reported by several men in different trenches, orders were issued that this strange officer was to be detained if seen again. Unluckily he did not make another appearance.

German Soldier's Diary.

"The following remarks taken from the diary of a German soldier are published not because there is reason to believe they are justified with regard to the conduct of German officers, but because of their interest as a human document. Under date of Nov. 2 this German soldier wrote:

"Previous to noon we were sent out in a regular storm of bullets on the order of the Major. These gentlemen, the officers, send their men forward in a most ridiculous way. They themselves remain far behind safely under cover. Our leadership is really scandalous. Enormous losses on our side are partly from the fire of our own people, for our leaders neither know where the enemy lies nor where our own troops are, so that we often are fired on by our own men. It is a marvel to me that we have got on as far as we have done.

Our Captain fell as did also all our section leaders and a large number of our men. Moreover, no purpose was served by this advance for we remained the rest of the day under cover; we could go neither forward nor back, nor even shoot.

The trench we had taken was not occupied by us. The English naturally took it back at night. That was the sole result. Then when the enemy had intrenched themselves another attack was made, costing us many lives and fifty prisoners. It is simply ridiculous, this leadership. If only I had known it before! My opinion of German officers has changed.

An adjutant shouted to us from a trench far to the rear to cut down a hedge in front of us. Bullets were whistling round from in front and from behind. The gentleman himself, of course, remained behind.

The Fourth Company has now no leaders but a couple of non-coms. When will my turn come? I hope to goodness I shall get home again.

In the trenches shells and shrapnel burst without ceasing. In the evening we get a cup of rice and one-third of an apple per man. Let us hope peace will soon come. Such a war is really too awful. The English shoot like mad. If no reinforcements come up, especially heavy artillery, we shall have a poor lookout and must retire.

The first day I went quietly into the fight with an indifference which astonished me. Today, for the first time, in advancing, when my comrades on the right and left were falling, I felt rather nervous. But I lost that feeling again soon. One becomes horribly indifferent.

I picked up a piece of bread by chance. Thank God! At least I have something to eat.

There are about 70,000 English who must be attacked from all four sides and, destroyed. However, they defend themselves obstinately.

COL. SEELY A DARING SCOUT.

Former War Secretary Dashes About Under Fire in His Auto.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—When Field Marshal French resigned from the Army Council last Spring, because the Cabinet failed to support the assurances he had given the officers in Ireland that they would not be called upon to fight the Ulster volunteers, no one dreamed that a few months would bring him fame as the commander of the best army Great Britain has ever put into the field. For the same reason Col. J. E. B. Seely retired from the Cabinet post of Secretary for War during the Irish troubles, and today he is one of the most active and conspicuous of the staff officers at the front. Col. Seely always was rated by his friends a better soldier than politician, and now he is vindicating their judgment.

In a small motor car, which has been struck twice by German shrapnel, Col. Seely is "all over the place," according to the English slang. He has distinguished himself particularly by his enterprise at scouting. On several occasions when it was necessary to know whether some village was occupied by Germans, according to the stories of English correspondence, Col. Seely has dashed into the place, reconnoitred and returned to headquarters.

Private White of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was wounded in the battle of the Marne, tells how, after lying unattended for half an hour, he heard a cheery voice and felt himself touched on the shoulder. "Looking up," he said, "I found Col. Seely bending over me, quite regardless of the deadly fire to which the position was exposed.

"'Have no fear, these shells will not touch you,'" Col. Seely said, and giving the soldier a cigarette, put him into the motor and took him to the French hospital behind the lines. Col. Seely rescued several wounded that day and was in and out of the fire zone when German shells were thick.

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ARNOLD BENNETT ANSWERS SHAW

Deplores "Flippancy" and "Inexactitude" in His "Common Sense About the War."

APPLAUDS OPEN DISCUSSION

Great Britain Forced Into a Defensive Form of Militarism by German Threats, He Says.

DEFENDS GREY AND ASQUITH

Belgium Not "a Mere Excuse," Though England's Interests Coincided with Her Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Under the title "The Nonsense About Belgium According to Bernard Shaw," Arnold Bennett has replied to George Bernard Shaw's article, "Common Sense About the War," published as a supplement to last Saturday's New Statesman, the first installment of which was printed in last Sunday's New York Times. Here is Mr. Bennett's reply, as supplied by him to The New York Times:

By ARNOLD BENNETT.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War" is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Shaw says many things no one else would have dared to say. It therefore, by breaking the unearthly silence on certain aspects of the situation, perhaps inaugurates a new and healthier period of discussion and criticism on such subjects as recruiting, treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, Junkerism, churches, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament. It contains the most magnificent, brilliant, and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from the perusal of this tract with a mind unilluminated or opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it, though everybody will not be capable of appreciating the profoundest parts of it.

Mixed up with the tremendous common sense, however, is a considerable and unusual percentage of that perverseness, waywardness, and harlequinading which are apparently an essential element of Mr. Shaw's best work. This is a disastrous pity, having regard to the immense influence and vogue of Shaw, not only in Germany, but in America, and the pity is more tragic as Shaw has been most absurd about the very matter which most Englishmen regard as most important, namely, Great Britain's actual justification for going to war.

Shaw's Admitted Prejudice.

Mr. Shaw begins by conceiving the possibility of his being blinded by prejudice or perversity, and admits his capacity for criticising England with a certain slight malicious taste for taking the conceit out of her. Seemingly he belongs to that numerous class who think that to admit a fault is to excuse it. As a highwayman might say before taking your purse, "Now, I admit, I have a certain slight taste for thieving," and expect you to smile forgiveness of his depredation, Shaw's bias is evident wherever he discusses the action and qualities of Great Britain. Thus he contrasts Bernhardi's brilliant with our own very dull militarists' facts, the result being that the intense mediocrity of Bernhardi leaps to the eye on every page, and that events have thoroughly discredited all his political and many of his military ideas, whereas we possess militarists of first-class quality.

Naturally, Shaw calls England muddle-headed. Yet of late nothing has been less apparent than muddle-headedness. Of British policy, Shaw says that since the Continent generally regards us as hypocritical, we must be hypocritical. He omits to say that the Continent generally, and Germany in particular, regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clear-sighted. The unscrupulous cleverness of Britain is one of Germany's main themes.

These are minor samples of Mr. Shaw's caprices. In discussing the origin of the war Mr. Shaw's aim is to prove that all the great powers are equally to blame. He goes far back and accuses Great Britain of producing the first page of Bernhardian literature in the anonymous pamphlet "The Battle of Dorking." He admits in another passage that the note of this pamphlet was mainly defensive. He is constantly thus making intrenchments for himself in case of forced retirement, and there is in his article almost nothing unjust against Great Britain that is not ingeniously contradicted or mitigated elsewhere.

Great Britain's War Literature.

Beginning with "The Battle of Dorking," and ending with H. G. Wells's "War in the Air," one of the most disturbing and effective warnings against militarism ever written, he sees simply that Great Britain has produced threatening and provocative militarist literature comparable to Germany's. No grounds exist for such a contention. There are militarists in all countries, but there are infinitely more in Germany than in any other country. The fact is notorious. The fact is also notorious that the most powerful, not the most numerous, party in Germany wanted the war. It would be as futile to try to prove that Ireland did not want home rule as that Germany did not want war. As for a war literature, bibliographical statistics show, I believe, that in the last ten years Germany has published seven thousand books or pamphlets about war. No one but a German or a Shaw, in a particularly mischievous mood, would seek to show that Great Britain is responsible for the war fever. It simply is not so.

Mr. Shaw urges that we all armed together. Of course we did. When one nation publicly turns bellicose the rest must copy her preparations. If Great Britain could live this century over again she would do over again what she actually did, because common sense would not permit her to do otherwise. The admitted fact that some Britons are militarists does not in the slightest degree impair the rightness or sagacity of our policy. If one member of a family happens to go to the bad and turn burglar, therein is no reason why the family mansion should not be insured against burglary.

Mr. Shaw proceeds to what he calls the diplomatic history of the war. His notion of historical veracity may be judged from his description of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia as an escapade of a dotard. He puts the whole blame of it on Franz Josef, and yet he must know quite well that Germany has admitted even to her own subjects that Austria asked Germany's opinion about her policy and obtained Germany's approval before delivering the ultimatum. [Official German pamphlet "Reasons for the War with Russia," August, 1914.] There is no word in Mr. Shaw's diplomatic history of the repeated efforts toward peace made by Great Britain and scotched by Germany. On the contrary with astounding audacity and disingenuousness he tries to make it appear that suggestions for peace were offered by Germany and rejected by Great Britain. Once more it simply was not so.

Defense of Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. Shaw's paraphrase of Document 17 in the British diplomatic dispatches is a staggering travesty. So far as I can see it bears no relation to the original. Further, he not only deplores that a liberal government should have an imperialist Foreign Secretary, but he accuses Sir Edward Grey of sacrificing his country's welfare to the interests of his party and committing a political crime in order not to incur the wrath of The Daily News and The Manchester Guardian. This is totally inexcusable. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not a liberal. I am an out and out radical. I foresee a cleavage in the Liberal Party, and when that cleavage comes I shall be on the extreme left wing. I entirely agree with Mr. Shaw's denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy. By every social tradition I should be in opposition to Sir Edward Grey, but I think Grey was the best Foreign Secretary that the Liberal Party could have chosen and that he worked well on the only possible plane, the plane of practicality. I am quite sure he is an honest man, and I strongly resent, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent, any imputation to the contrary.

As for the undemocratic control of foreign policy, a strong point about our policy on the eve of the war is that it was dictated by public opinion. [See Grey's dispatch to the British Ambassador at Berlin, No. 123.] Germany could have preserved peace by a single gesture addressed to Franz Josef. She did not want peace. Mr. Shaw said Sir Edward Grey ought to have shouted out at the start that if Germany fought we should fight. Sir Edward Grey had no authority to do so, and it would have been foolish to do so. Mr. Shaw also says Germany ought to have turned her whole army against Russia and left the western frontier to the care of the world's public opinion in spite of the military alliance by which France was bound to Russia. We have here an example of his aptitude for practical politics.

Was Belgium a Mere Excuse?

Let us now come to Belgium. Mr. Shaw protests needlessly that he holds no brief for small States as such, and he most vehemently denies that we are bound to knight errantry on their behalf. His objection to small States is that they are either incorrigibly bellicose or standing temptations to big powers. Outside the Balkans no small State is bellicose. All are eminently pacific. That they are a standing temptation to thieves is surely no reason for their destruction. If it is a reason Mr. Shaw ought to throw his watch down the drain.

Mr. Shaw states that Belgium was a mere excuse for our going to war. That there was a vast deal more in the pre-war diplomacy than appears in the printed dispatches, or in any dispatches, I am as convinced as Mr. Shaw is, but I am equally convinced that so far as we are concerned there was nothing in diplomacy, however secret, to contradict our public attitude. The chief item not superficially apparent is that the diplomats knew all along that Germany wanted war and was doing all she could to obtain war on terms most favorable to herself. That our own interest coincided with our duty to Belgium did not by any means render our duty a mere excuse for action. If a burglar is making his way upward in the house where Mr. Shaw lives and Mr. Shaw comes down and collars him in the flat of a defenseless invalid below and hands him over to the police Mr. Shaw would not expect the police to say, "You are a hypocrite; you only seized the burglar because you feared he would come to you next." I stick to the burglar simile, because a burglar is just what Germany is.

The "Infamous Proposal" Phrase.

Mr. Shaw characterizes Mr. Asquith's phrase, "Germany's infamous proposal," as the "obvious barrister's claptrap." Once more this is totally inexcusable. I do not always see eye to eye with Mr Asquith, I agree with Mr. Shaw that he has more than once sinned against democratic principles, but what has that to do with the point? My general impression of Mr. Asquith and general impression of this country is that Mr. Asquith, in addition to being a pretty good Liberal, is an honest man. His memorable speech containing the "infamous proposal" phrase was most positively a genuine emotional expression of his conviction and of the conviction of the whole country, and Mr. Shaw, a finished master of barrister's claptrap when he likes, has been merely scurrilous about it. Germany's proposal was infamous. Supposing that we had taken the Belgium point at Mr. Shaw's valuation of it, the "nonsense about Belgium," as he calls it, and refrained from war, what would have been the result? The result would have been that today we could not have looked one another in the face as we passed down the street.

But Mr. Shaw is not content with arguing that the Belgium point was a mere excuse for us. He goes further and continually implies that there was no Belgium point. Every time he mentions the original treaty that established Belgian neutrality he puts after it in brackets, [date 1839,] an obvious barrister's device, sarcastically to discredit the treaty because of its age. He omits to say that the chief clause in the treaty contains the word "perpetually." What is worse, he infers that by the mere process of years, as Belgium gradually made herself, civilized herself, enriched herself, and increased her stake in the world, her moral right to independence and freedom instead of being strengthened was somehow mysteriously weakened. The theory is monstrous, but if he does not mean that he means nothing.

Further, he says that in 1870 Gladstone could not depend on the treaty of 1839 and resorted to a special temporary treaty not now in force, and that, therefore, technically the validity of the 1839 treaty is extremely doubtful. This twisting of facts throws a really sinister light upon the later developments of Mr. Shaw as a controversialist. The treaty of 1870 was, indeed, temporary, except in so far as it confirmed the treaty of 1839. Article 3 of the treaty of 1870 says it shall be binding on the contracting parties during the continuance of the war and for twelve months after, and then proceeds "and on the expiration of that time the independence and neutrality of Belgium will, so far as the high contracting parties are respectively concerned, continue to rest as heretofore on the quintuple treaty of 1839." (textual.)

Mr. Shaw's manifesto is lengthy and it will no doubt be reprinted in book form. I repeat what I said in my first paragraph as to the major part of it, but I assert that the objectionable part of the manifesto is so objectionable in its flippancy, in its perversity, in its injustice, and in its downright inexactitude as to amount to a scandal. Mr. Shaw has failed to realize either his own importance or the importance and very grave solemnity of the occasion. The present is no hour for that disingenuous, dialectical bravura which might excusably relieve a domestic altercation. Before reprinting Mr. Shaw should, I suggest, seriously reconsider his position and rewrite.

[The second installment of Mr. Shaw's article will be printed in next Sunday's Times.]

RIDDER INDORSES SHAW.

Says It Was Left to an Irishman to Tell the Truth, and He Did It.

George Bernard Shaw's article on "Common Sense About the War," the first section of which was published in last Sunday's TIMES, is hailed enthusiastically by Herman Ridder in The Staats Zeitung today as "the truth" about the origin of hostilities. He says:

After a hundred days of English explanations, distortions, and hypocrisies and all the other instruments of casuistry which can be employed by a Government to justify its conduct in a most ambiguous position, it remained for an Irishman to permit himself the luxury of telling the truth.

I have never maintained that Germany has told all the truth, that she has any claim to all the right in the present conflict, or that all the justice is on her side. I have simply given expression to a suspicion, all along entertained that England has not had a monopoly of the truth, right, and justice. I find this suspicion ably sustained in Mr. Shaw's article in THE TIMES.

The position adopted by Mr. Shaw is a distinct step forward. It offers a real neutral ground on which we all may meet and discuss the true character of the struggle going on before our eyes. That the American people, through their many editors, did not hit upon this idea is strange, to say the least. It is one which should have appealed to all true democrats from the outset.

Of course, Mr. Shaw will not be taken seriously in England. He never has been. Very few Irishmen, in fact, are taken seriously in England until there is room for them at the front. And no man who talks common sense in England, or in Germany for that matter, will be listened to while the war is on. Common sense may follow peace, but it will not precede it. But while he will not be accepted in England, Mr. Shaw will be read, and it amuses me to picture the "upholders of little nations" and the "defenders of the democracy and civilization of Europe" choking with impotent rage at the playwright who has dared to speak what they have striven so hard to forget.

SHAW IN VARYING LIGHTS.

Times Article Stirs Comment That Reflects Readers' Sympathies.

George Bernard Shaw's article in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES has been much read and discussed these last few days in local circles that are not neutral, as well as in those that are. Frequent comment has been heard in the hotels.

"Have you read Shaw's article?" asked a well-known Hungarian at the Claridge. "It was splendid." He was very enthusiastic.

"Shaw would write an advertisement on the grave of his own mother," said an English friend of his at the Biltmore.

"I found it amusing, but far from convincing, except on the one point that Shaw can be sincere in nothing he writes," said an American woman of German parentage at the Waldorf. "My husband and I disagree on it. He was born in Germany, and he says Shaw is the only Englishman who has written the truth about the war and its causes."

CITY OF LONDON PROTESTED.

Baron, Son in German Army, Naturalized After War Began.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, said he had granted certificates of naturalization to Baron Bruno Schroeder and Julius Rittershaussen of the firm of J. H. Schroeder & Co., bankers, after war had been declared and after satisfying himself that it was in the public interest to do so.

Baron Schroeder has a son fighting in the German Army, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of London protested against the granting of naturalization to the father.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The centre of the fighting in Belgium has now shifted from Dixmude to Ypres, where the Germans have been making efforts to break down the resistance of the British lines. Both to the north and south of the town the former have advanced their lines until the British at Ypres occupy a salient exposed to attack in front and in flank.

The presence of the Prussian Guard in the attacks on Ypres shows the importance that they ascribe to this fighting. This district between Bixschoote and the French border seems to have been selected for their main effort in the attempts to reach Dunkirk.

The haste with which the troops were rushed up to fill up the gaps in Belgium is shown by the way in which the forces of the Allies are intersposed. At Nieuport there are Belgians and British, while French are holding the line at Dixmude. Further south are Senegalese, while the British are thwarting the main German attack at Ypres.

In the centre of the western battle front both sides are satisfied with a defensive rôle. In this region the Germans must have largely weakened their forces to provide troops for the energetic campaign in Belgium. Consequently it seems not improbable that the Allies along the Aisne and the Suippes outnumber them by 40 per cent. The Germans, though, have the advantage in heavy artillery, and have their soldiers better trained and equipped, so that they are able to withstand the numerical odds.

The desperate nature of the struggle for the possession of St. Mihiel, now held by the Germans, is shown by the fighting at Chauvoncourt, just across the Meuse River. Here the French have steadily crowded in upon the German detachment on the west bank of the river and have forced them back to this last position on that side of the river.

The Germans have made a stubborn effort to maintain their hold on this crossing, so that both sides now have their fighting lines in the same village where the outcome is likely to be decided by hand-to-hand fighting.

The German report of fighting near Cirey, north of St. Dié, shows a further advance by the French troops in this district. Their attacks have now carried them up to the Lorraine border, where they are in a position to press forward along the Saar Valley against the flank of the German Army.

The Germans seem to be at present concentrating their efforts against the Russians, and if the western Allies expect to aid the Russians by concerted action they must soon be getting their offensive campaign started.

The German campaign is now developing along the Vistula River. Troops have been called from East Prussia and from the Vistula forts and divisions of the last reserve levies have been rushed to this field. It is probable also that the German Army opposite Thorn has been reinforced by troops withdrawn from the southern field.

The rapid retreat of the German armies from Warsaw and Ivangorod enabled them to reach the Kalisz-Czenstochowa line without serious loss of strength. Here they have the advantage of intrenchments and of near-by railway service. They also have heavy artillery to strengthen their defense.

They are now staking the success of their eastern campaign on the flying wedge which they are shoving forward from Thorn to cleave the Russian forces and capture Warsaw. The demands of the situation call for them to bring to the aid of this movement every man that can be gathered from all parts of the empire, even at the expense of abandoning East Prussia to the Russians. This advance has carried the Germans forward 35 miles to Kutno and to Plock on the Vistula. Unless the Russians can soon stop this advance they must give up their campaign against Posen to gather in their troops for the defense of Warsaw.

The Russian advance to Dukla and the Wisloka River in Galicia carries them to the same point in the Carpathian region that they reached in their first advance. At the same time their movement upon Cracow is progressing favorably.

Along the Donajec River the Austrians are holding firm, but their southern flank will probably continue its retreat to the west so as to be closer to its line of supplies.

The retreat from Przemysl has been carried out without serious losses and the danger of a disaster is now averted unless the Russians can break through between Cracow and Czenstochowa. This is the region on which the latter are now concentrating their efforts and the fighting along this line will determine the fate of the Austrian army.

The Allies' campaign in Turkey is still in a preparatory state. None of the nations engaged has yet developed its operations sufficiently to show its plan.

The occupation of Fao on the Persian Gulf is apparently for political rather than for military objects. It will tend to safeguard British interests in the Euphrates Valley, but will have no influence on the destruction of the fighting power of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian raid into Armenia proves to have been a demonstration in which they sent forward only one corps to feel out the Turkish opposition. On being confronted by superior numbers, it had to fall back to await reinforcements. For the occupation of Armenia the Russians will need at least three army corps, or 90,000 men, and even this number will not carry them further than the border provinces.

An advance against Constantinople, which alone can terminate the war with Turkey, will require at least 400,000 men from the allied nations. Such large-scale operations can well wait until after the more important campaigns in the north have been settled.

GERMANY WILLED WAR, CRIES WRITER HARDEN

"Our Might" He Says, "Shall Create a New Law in Europe"—Explains Country's Motives.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The London Daily Chronicle publishes a resumé of an article written by Maximilian Harden, one of the most influential German journalists, who, it will be recalled, denounced conditions in the Kaiser's entourage, and emerged triumphant from the libel suits that ensued. In his present article, Harden loudly claims for Germany the honor of having willed and encompassed the war.

"Let us drop," he says, "our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprise did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it. We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe. We acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes. When she has conquered new domains for her genius then the priesthoods of all the Gods will praise the God of War.

Germany is not, he continues, making this war to punish sinners or to free oppressed peoples, and then to rest in the consciousness of disinterested magnanimity. She sets out from the immovable conviction that her achievements entitle her to demand more elbow room on the earth and wider outlets for her activity.

Germany's hour has struck, he says, and she must take her place as the leading power. Any peace which does not secure her the first position would be no reward for her efforts, however many shining milliards it brought into her treasury.

The fate of Europe would still depend on the will of the United States. She is fighting for herself alone, and yet she is sure that all men who desire the good of the world will rejoice in the result, for there must be an end of the policy which has frightened off all free-born people from fellowship with strongest of Continental powers.

What Germany needs, Harden continues, is free access to the ocean and unquestioned validity for her spirit and speech, for her goods and her bills of exchange.

"We will remain in the Belgian Netherlands," Harden asserts, "to which we will add the narrow strip of coast as far as Calais. This done we will voluntarily close the war, from which we have nothing more to gain. After having vindicated our honor we will return to the joys of work and only take up the sword again if you try to force from our grasp what our blood has won for us.

"We demand no formal conclusion of peace in parchment and seals. Our prisoners we set free. You can keep your fortresses if you think them of any value and hold it worth while to rebuild them. Tomorrow life resumes its ordinary course."

WELCOMES AID TO BELGIUM.

Germany Denies Rejection of American Assistance for Sufferers.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Government has issued a denial of the report that Germany rejected American aid for the suffering population of Belgium.

On the contrary, the Government is highly pleased with this American assistance, and instructions to this effect have been sent to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington.

Major Gen. von Blankensee Dead.

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Nov. 17.—Major Gen. von Blankensee died on Nov. 14 of wounds received in action, according to a statement sisued here today.

Clear the Meuse to Namur.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels via Amsterdam states that the Governor of Namur Province announces that the clearing of the Meuse has so far progressed that the river will be navigable on Sunday from the Rhine to Namur.

1,000 BRITISH SLAIN, THE TURKS ASSERT

War Office at Constantinople Issues Report of Battle at Fao, on Persian Gulf.

RUSSIANS ADMIT A CHECK

Confirm Turkish Reports as to Fight Near Erzerum, but Claim Victories Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, via Amsterdam, gives an official communication issued by the Turkish War Office. It says:

"Yesterday we attacked the English near Fao, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. They lost about 1,000 in dead.

"The revolutionary leader Abdur Resak crossed the frontier with 300 men to assist the Russians, but was dispersed by our troops, and many of his followers were killed.

"A Russian standard has been captured."

A Reuter telegram from Sofia gives an official statement issued at Constantinople on Nov. 15. It says:

"Turkish troops attacked the Russian position at Lylan, situated in the proximity of the Russian frontier, a short distance from the sea, and the Russians suffered severe losses. The Russians attempted the landing of troops, which, however, were dispersed.

"Another Turkish detachment occupied Duzkeuy and surrounded the Russians at Hanmedreszi, capturing a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

"The Russians today bombarded without result the frontier posts of Kokmush and Abislah."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—The General Staff of the Caucassian army has issued a comunication confirming the report from Turkish sources that the Russians received a check near Erzerum. It says:

"The march of our advance guard in the direction of Erzerum has ended. This march was dictated, not by conditions of war, but only to fulfill the task imposed on our advance guard."

A previous official communication said:

"That march of our advance guards was part of a plan which had been laid out. In this same direction one of our columns attacked part of the left wing of the Turks, which they threw back. Another of our columns engaged in a combat near Buzveran, which was to our advantage.

"Four Kurd regiments which were concentrated near Dajar have been dispersed by our cavalry. Our troops operating beyond the ridge of Klytchaduk and near Dhamour inflicted a complete defeat on the Ottoman forces and numerous bands of Kurds.

"Upon the Black Sea littoral an attempted offensive movement of the Turks against our posts near Liman failed completely. Attacked behind and on the flanks by our warships, the Turks suffered serious losses. Their reserves have been annihilated."

Another official communication issued through the headquarters of the Russian Army in the Caucasus says:

"In the region of Batum firing continued throughout Nov. 16.

"The efforts of the Turks to advance in the direction of Erzerum have been without success.

"A band of Kurds has exchanged shots with our sappers in Azerbaijan, Persia, but the enemy was dispersed."

FRANKFORT TO EXPEL ALIENS.

Order Applies to All Nationals of Hostile Countries.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Berlin Vorwaerts, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, announces that the Prefect of Police at Frankfort has issued an order that all subjects of hostile countries, irrespective of age or sex, must leave the town and district of Frankfort by the evening of Nov. 24. They are free to go where they like with certain restrictions. For example, they are not allowed to go to Berlin or certain other towns.

They must inform the police forthwith where they intend to go, and if they are found in Frankfort after the 24th they will be arrested and interned at a concentration camp. The only exceptions will be in the cases of persons who are seriously ill or those whose friendliness is guaranteed by well-known Germans. All are permitted to return to their own countries except Russians, especially Russian agricultural laborers, who will not be allowed to leave Germany for the present.

The Vorwaerts expresses the hope that what it terms this drastic measure will not be imitated and urges intervention by the neutral Ambassadors with a view of arriving at an agreement for the disposal of all belligerent aliens.

BELGIAN TOWN ASKS FOOD.

Wetteren's 11,000 Workmen and Many Others in Complete Want.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Belgian Relief Commission today received a request for assistance from the Burgomaster of Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent. The request says that 11,000 workmen and numerous other persons are in complete want; that the local committee has exhausted its resources, and is unable to meet the terrible situation.

"Public security," the Burgomaster says, "depends upon avoiding conflicts caused by hunger and trouble that might arise as a consequence with the German forces of occupation. We should be profoundly grateful to you if you would contribute to the safety of our unhappy commune."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today presented to Secretary Bryan an official statement that Germany would welcome any assistance Americans might give to needy Belgians. The Ambassador's statement is in full accord with information already received at the department from the American Ambassador at London. Count von Bernstorff's statement to Mr. Bryan, which he presented in writing, follows:

"The German Government is doing everything possible to help the suffering population in Belgium, and will welcome any assistance given by Americans."

VISIT FROM KING'S SISTER.

Duchess of Vendome at American Hospital—New Giant Ambulance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Duchess of Vendome, the Belgian King's sister, escorted by Ambassador Herrick and Gen. Fevrier, today visited the American Ambulance at Neuilly, toured the wards, and inspected the corps motors which fetch the wounded from the distributing centres outside Paris. She expressed the highest gratification over the hospital equipment and organization.

The latest addition to the motor corps is an ambulance wagon, which the hospital says is the largest in the world, able to carry eighteen wounded, lying and sitting, besides the crew—a driver, a Captain, and two orderlies. The vehicle was formerly an eight-cylinder van used to convey the race horses belonging to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by whom it was donated. It was fitted with electric heaters and lights, altered for ambulance requirements. Owing to its size it has been nicknamed Jumbo. It makes its first trip tonight to Aubervillers, a few miles north of the city.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

Survivors, Including Two Women, Drift 12 Hours Before Rescued.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Swedish steamer Andrew struck a mine in the North Sea yesterday and sank.

Eighteen survivors, including two women, after having drifted about in boats for twelve hours, were rescued by a liner and landed at Hull.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States seems to be still in a listening attitude as to violations of the rights of neutrals by the sowing of contact mines on the high seas. Some time ago the Danish Minister called at the State Department and expressed regret that the spreading mine areas interfered so materially with Danish commerce, but he did not request American interposition in the matter.

The questions involve points of extreme delicacy. There seems to be no way of fixing by any legal proof responsibility for particular mines that may have slipped their moorings and floated about, though these constitute the greatest menace to neutral ships. As to the mine fields formally established and duly announced by both the German and British Governments, it is a question whether the establishment of such zones, even outside the territorial waters of the belligerents, is not a right of war in spite of the inconvenience and danger the practice occasions to neutrals.

$2,499,000 FOR HORSES.

Allies Have Spent That Amount for Animals Bought Here.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 17.—Horses and mules valued at $2,499,000 have been shipped from the National Stock Yards here to the French and British Governments since the war began, according to a statement given out at the yards today. The English have bought 5,020 horses and the French 7,476, the average price being $200 a head.

Contracts have been let for 8,000 to 13,000 additional animals, to be shipped from East St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Memphis, and Fort Worth.

A horse dealer said today that the British Government was willing to buy 100,000 horses under contracts calling for the delivery of the animals free on board at shipping points. Dealers, he said, could not take such risks, as the expense of feeding train loads of horses at seaports while the shipper waited for vessels would be too great.

ALLIES' SUPPLY BUREAUS.

Location of Agencies Through Which Belligerents Buy War Material.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is an open secret that the Allies are now purchasing the bulk of their supplies through three bureaus in London, and that American inquiries and offers to meet specifications are increasing.

The French Government is buying through an international commission for re-supplying at India house; the Russian Government through the Russian supply commission, which is located at 192 Cromwell Road, and the British Government through the purchasing department of the War Office.

SHELL HITS RHEIMS ALTAR.

Does Much Damage in Cathedral After Dropping from Roof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's official bulletin mentions a new bombardment of Rheims.

According to unofficial information, this began on Thursday, when shells struck the cathedral, one falling on the high altar and doing considerable damage.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via The Hague and London.)—The Wolff Bureau has been authorized to deny a statement, attributed to M. Landrieux, priest of the cathedral at Rheims, that there never had been any French batteries in the neighborhood of the cathedral or a French observation post on the building.

The Germans say that they observed artillery near the cathedral, and that they saw an observation post on one tower.

Subscribing to Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 17.—Subscriptions to the Austrian war loan were opened Monday and the first day's operations in this respect are considered extremely successful. Besides a number of large subscriptions several hundred thousand dollars in smaller amounts have been offered.

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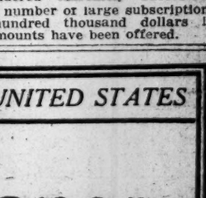

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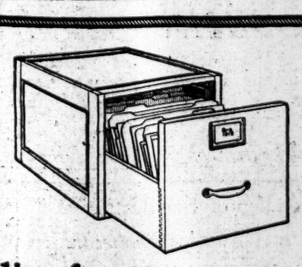

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12,000 Scarfs of Fine Domestic and Foreign Silks
One Lot of $1 and $1.50 Neckwear, to be Sold at 65 Cents
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ALL things considered, this is the most notable sale of neckwear ever announced by this house.

This applies to the magnitude of the sale—the richness of the assortments—as well as to the desirability of the goods.

It is the invariable practice of Weber and Heilbroner not to advertise fictitious valuations.

When we say $1 and $1.50 neckwear to be sold at 65 cents, we mean these are the actual qualities sold in all the Weber and Heilbroner stores at $1 and $1.50; and the $1.50 and $2 neckwear offered at $1.15 comprises actual $1.50 and $2 scarfs.

They are all this season's newest designs—basket weaves, richly brocaded silks and satins, all-over effects, plain colors—a choice fairly representative of the largest haberdashery business in this country.

It is an unusual opportunity for saving. The man who is willing to pay $1.50 for a handsome scarf will get in this sale exactly what he wants—and pay only 65 cents for it.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 369 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway
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Does your ashman make a Gallohix? Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING IN POLAND

Russian Losses in Previous Engagement Are Said to Have Exceeded an Army Corps.

ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Kaiser's Forces Falling Back Along Whole Front Between Gumbinnen and Angerburg.

ALLENSTEIN NOW MENACED

Germans Lose Five Six-Inch Howitzers in Fight Between Soldau and Neidenburg—Short of Cavalry.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—An official communication issued by the Russian General Headquarters today says:

In East Prussia the enemy is falling back along the whole front between Gumbinnen and Angerburg, while continuing to hold the passages in the Masurian lakes.

On the front between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers (in Russian Poland) the fighting continues, and is taking on the character of a great battle.

There are important German forces in Galicia. We have reached the Austrian rearguards in the region of Dukla (Carpathian Mountains) and the Pass of Uzsok.

Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place in East Prussia, in the vicinity of Neiderburg and Soldau, and the advantage is declared here to be entirely with the Russians.

From information gleaned from an army enrollment book found on a dead German soldier it would appear that a majority of the German troops in the fighting in this vicinity had previously been held in reserve in the garrison towns of Königsberg, Dansic, and Allenstein.

The German troops now advancing along the left bank of the Vistula below Warsaw consist partly of regular forces which previously had been engaged in the advance on Warsaw; of troops from the East Prussian frontier, of men previously engaged in Belgium, and, finally, of some Austrians.

The German front along the Vistula extends for seventy miles to the southwest of Plock. The advance along the right bank of the Vistula has progressed less than twenty miles from the frontier.

GERMANS EXPECTED GOOD TIME IN WARSAW

Issued Invitations to a Ball There—Russian Details of Flight Back to Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have published to the world that the retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod was a strategic manoeuvre for the better destruction of the Russian armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The condition in which the ways of communication had been left by the Germans in their rapid retreat through Western Poland prevented their being followed up by sufficient Russian forces to compel battle, and so far as this goes the Germans must have the credit. Russian cavalry kept pressing the retreat closely right across the frontiers, the Germans being shepherded past their carefully prepared positions behind the Warthe River. They could not cross the Warthe, and the retreat divided, leaving that reach of the Warthe which runs northward between them. In the retreat they lost practically all their cavalry, the horses succumbing to the excessive demands on their strength, combined with shortage of fodder.

Arrived home the Germans immediately utilized their network of strategic railways to throw large forces upon the right flank of the Russians, according to their customary practice. After repeated and obstinate efforts these have been driven back and compelled to retreat without effecting anything, as the Russians in this region were already in sufficient force to deal with any flanking manoeuvres. Thus the East Prussian front was never drawn upon to increase the front that fought the Germanic advance upon the Vistula. It is now comparatively fresh and is meeting a beaten enemy.

"At the present time the Germans have turned about to advance again upon Russia. The yant of cavalry has been met by withdrawing brigades from the French front and taking all available Austrian cavalry with them into Germany.

The state of the Polish roads has militated against the Russian concentration of forces toward the German frontier, but the men are now there and the Germans, having advanced as far as Plock, have been engaged on a wide front between the Vistula and the Warthe. The German front in this region extends some fifty miles from Plock through Lenczyca, where the line bends sharply back to reach the Warthe at Uneioff, a village on the east bank, 16 miles south of Kola. The battle here is still in its preliminary stages, officially described as developing.

On the front between Soldau and Neidenburg, in East Prussia, obstinate fighting has been in progress for nearly a week without a result sufficient, in the opinion of the cautious Russian Commander in Chief, to deserve a communication to the public, although the fact that the Russians captured five German 6-inch howitzers may be taken as indicative of approaching success, which, in combination with the Russian forces operating further north, should insure an advance upon the highly important strategic point of Allenstein, the headquarters of a German army corps.

The army marching on Warsaw included a brilliant body of distinguished names, many of the principal military names of Germany, many minor German Princes, and a large contingent of lesser satellites. These brought mountains of baggage and sported the finest gala uniforms in public places.

As early as their arrival at Lodz printed invitations to a ball on a certain evening at Warsaw were found on captured officers. Many officers on leaving Lodz consigned heavy baggage to residents well known to the German authorities, with orders to send it on by a certain date to certain addresses in Warsaw, where they would then be in residence, the addresses varying from select private houses to ordinary hotels, but all marked out beforehand by the German spy system, which could produce billeting lists for German armies in any country in Europe, England included, at a moment's notice. Receipts for commandeered horses and property were made payable at Warsaw on and after Oct. 19.

These are small but significant facts, but in a military sense more telling are the facts regarding the character of the fighting. The Germans got at one point within five or six miles of Warsaw, at Prushkow, on the railway. Their big guns carry much further, but, as they expected to march into Warsaw, they did not use them.

Caught in the Grand Duke strategic trap, the Germans did not retire, but fought a series of desperate battles lasting several days. At Prushkow alone 8,000 Germans were killed. With cavalry in the rear and cavalry, guns, and infantry on the left flank, the Germans at last began that retreat which for forty miles was an unbroken run, till they reached the River Skerniavka, where, finding a wooded height commanding the surrounding country, they attempted another stand.

The whole area between Skierniewicz and Jeshow is hilly and admirably suited to the purpose. It was strongly fortified, and such numbers of guns were mounted here that the attacking Russians lost their sense of hearing from the unceasing roar during fifty-six hours. The position was first isolated by the capture of entrenchments about the village of Modlo and the village itself. After prolonged bayonet attacks the Russians, in two nights, got within charging reach of the heights, notwithstanding the appalling artillery fire, and took them on the third day. The carnage in this region was unparalleled.

Before Lodz again the Germans had prepared a triple line of intrenchments, but after their experiences at Modlo they could not get their men to make another stand. At Lodz itself a series of orders and counter orders produced confusion eloquent of the state of mind of the German Generals and very far removed from an orderly strategic retirement.

When the Russians entered they captured a number of German soldiers who had hidden themselves to escape further hardships. Numbers also were captured owing to the premature destruction of bridges, again showing the degree of disorder unfitting the men for a strategic retirement.

The conclusion is that the German retreat from before Warsaw was in point of fact a hurried flight, with desperate attempts to hold positions upon which to rally. Finally the entrenched positions behind the Warthe seem not to have been reached by the fleeing Germans, who were unable to cross the river.

FALL OF BELGRADE BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Austrians in Their Advance Capture 8,000 Servians With 42 Cannon and 31 Machine Guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Marconi Wireless to London.)—The occupation of Belgrade, Servia, by the Austrians apparently is imminent, according to an official announcement made public here today.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 18.)—An official dispatch received here this evening says:

In the southern war theatre our troops have advanced to the Kolubara River, (Northwestern Servia,) which has been crossed at some points, though the bridges were destroyed by the enemy.

In the Valejevo district, where our army commanders have arrived, order has been restored. The town has suffered much from the Servian soldiers.

Small cavalry detachments yesterday captured 200 prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna, via Amsterdam, to Reuter's Telegram Company contains an official army order issued by Field Marshal Oskar Potiorek, commanding the Austrian troops operating against the Servians. The order reads:

"After nine days' severe fighting against an obstinate and numerically superior enemy, the brave troops of the Fifth and Sixth Corps have reached the Kolubara and forced the enemy to flight. Over 8,000 prisoners, 42 cannon, 31 machine guns, and much war material were captured."

RUSSIA GUARDS METALS.

Puts Copper First on List of Prohibited Exports.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Russian Government has forbidden the export of copper, brass, steel, and lead, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Exemptions will be granted in the case of the Allies.

The Minister of Finance, according to the same dispatch, has authorized the exportation through Archangel of sugar, duty free.

TO SEE ENGLAND'S CAPTIVES.

American Will Report Their Treatment to Germany and Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—As the result of the request made by the German and Austrian Governments to the United States, Chandler Hale, who has just returned from Vienna and Berlin, will visit every concentration camp in the British Isles and report on the treatment accorded German and Austrian prisoners of war. On their return to London Mr. Hale and Chandler Anderson, who accompanied Mr. Hale on a trip of inspection through the German concentration camps, indicated that the Germans were treating the British well, but that there was a bitter feeling in Germany and Austria against the alleged harshness displayed toward alien enemies in Great Britain.

"I am convinced that the stories of suffering among England's prisoners of war are untrue," said Mr. Hale, "but there is no way of convincing the German public of this except by visiting every single camp in the United Kingdom, and that I intend to do if the War Office will permit." The American State Department evidently is desirous of soothing the friction between the belligerent powers as much as possible lest the present excitement lead to bitter reprisals against captives in Germany, which already has been threatened. Mr. Anderson is connected with the State Department, while Mr. Hale is ex-Secretary of the American Embassy at Vienna.

Mr. Hale, who spent several weeks in Vienna on the recent trip, said few signs of war were discoverable in the life of the Austrian capital, which apparently was as gay as ever, the theatres, restaurants, and opera running full blast. The Viennese, he says, still seem confident of ultimate victory and fear neither a food famine nor a Russian invasion. They laugh at the Russian investment of Przemysl. Mr. Hale observed, being assured that the fortress is provisioned for three years and that the Russians have no guns powerful enough to destroy it.

STOP WAR VANDALS, IS ARCHITECTS' PLEA

League of New York Appeals for Protection of Historic Structures.

'DISGRACE TO DESTROYERS'

Neutral Resolutions Adopted, but Members Privately Condemn German Artillerists.

The Architectural League of New York, at its monthly meeting at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street last night, adopted resolutions deploring the damage already done to master works of architecture in the war zone and expressing the hope that in future all belligerents would respect works of art of all sorts. While the league's official attitude was neutral, expressions of many individual members indicated that privately the sympathy of the architects was overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies.

On the wall was a series of photographs showing damage done to buildings in Rheims, Louvain, Termonde, and other towns—the photographs being lent by Bertram C. Goodhue. There were also lantern slides and moving pictures of scenes from the front, which were from the War Pictures Committee of the Museum of French Art. Cass Gilbert, President of the league, after announcing that Ralph Adams Cram, who was expected to speak, was detained at Princeton, introduced Archibald Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Current Work, who accompanied the lantern slides and moving pictures with explanatory comments.

The pictures of damaged and destroyed houses aroused the emotions in the audience, which broke out in whispered comments as: "What devils the Germans are!" "Culture!" "Awful, isn't it?" "Such devilry!" "They can never, never be forgiven by civilization."

Among the pictures were scenes from Rheims, Senlis, Chantilly, Louvain, Termonde, and Liége. A collection of about $200 was taken for the benefit of the Belgian and French non-combatants. Thomas Hastings then presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the midst of the horrors of war in Europe, stand many historic monuments that, owing to the deadly character of modern armaments, are exposed to the greatest dangers that have ever menaced them; and

Whereas, Owing to the superior education and intelligence of modern military officers, the world had reason to hope that these monuments would be secured from all acts of vandalism; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this advance of civilization, one of the most conspicuous and beautiful examples of Gothic art, the Cathedral of Rheims, the integrity of which was respected for 700 years, is today the victim of serious disfigurement, which can never be effaced; and

Whereas, To restore this structure further than to roof it and merely preserve what is now left, even if done in good faith, would be a further calamity—for, as we can no longer work in the spirit of its times we cannot give back to the world this great monument in its original glory; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Architectural League of New York hereby voices its most profound regret at the misfortune which has already befallen this great building, as well as the Library of Louvain and other noble edifices in the war zone; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby make record of the hope that all belligerents will hereafter respect the master works of past generations, which belong to the whole world, and which no indemnity can replace, and the ruins of which can stand only as a perpetual disgrace to their destroyers.

No remarks were made on the resolutions except that one member said it had been observed that if German marksmanship was good enough to hit the Liége forts at nine miles it was strange that they could not miss the Rheims Cathedral.

DENIES PRESIDENT SAID IT.

No Such Comment on Germans Made to J. K. Jerome, Says Tumulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The statement of Jerome K. Jerome, the English writer, that President Wilson told him that "it is quite remarkable how all Germany seems to have allowed itself to become possessed with the spirit and doctrines of Treitschke" was denied at the White House tonight.

"When Mr. Jerome's quotation of the President was brought to the attention of Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, Mr. Tumulty said: "The President never made any such statement. You may quote me as denying that he made it."

ULLMANN NOT A SPY, IS SAFE IN GERMANY

Rumor That New York Man Was Condemned to Death in London Denied Here.

Inquiry made at the Health Department yesterday for the birth certificate of Joseph Ullmann, Jr., son of a fur manufacturer at 20 West Twentieth Street, led to the circulation of a story that Mr. Ullmann was condemned to death as a German spy in London and would be executed unless he could prove his American birth.

The Health Department records contain no record of the birth of Joseph Ullmann, Jr. Former Coroner Winterbottom made the inquiry as to Mr. Ullmann's birth certificate. After he had left, the Health Department clerks quoted him as saying that Mr. Ullman's life depended upon the finding of the birth certificate.

Dr. Henry Griswold of 70 West Forty-eighth Street was appealed to by a brother of Mr. Ullmann to help in the search for the missing birth certificate. He was the Ullmann family physician at the time of Mr. Ullmann's birth, and he gave an affidavit that he was present at the birth.

The Ullmann firm has branch houses in Leipsic, Paris, and London, and Mr. Ullmann went abroad before the outbreak of the war to take charge of the European branches.

"Nonsense," said Samuel Ullmann, a member of the Ullmann firm, when told at his home in Tarrytown last night about the story that Joseph Ullmann, Jr., was condemned to death in London. "He is safe in Germany. He got out of London all right, although there was some question about him because of his German name. Inquiries were made for his birth certificate merely to furnish additional and official proof of his American birth."

OMIT HOLIDAY FEAST.

Americans in London Will Give Thanksgiving Fund to Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—There will be no organized celebration of Thanksgiving Day by Americans in London this year, it having been unanimously decided by members of the American Society to forego the customary dinner and devote the entire dinner fund to the Belgian refugees. It was explained today by an officer of the American Society that even in private Thanksgiving Day would be celebrated by many Americans in a frugal manner.

"It would be strange for the society to hold a Thanksgiving Day banquet in London this year with destitute Belgians in need of food, and it would be out of place with the general atmosphere here at present. In an unpretentious way we have decided to transfer our banquet funds to the Belgians."

During Thanksgiving time American hostesses in the past have entertained extensively, but this year there will be no entertaining. Those Americans who do want turkey for the occasion probably will have to pay more than usual, as the market has suffered by curtailment of shipments of turkeys from Servia, Hungary, and Russia, the chief sources of supply.

SAW LEMAN IN CAPTIVITY.

French Boy Tells His Experiences as a Prisoner in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Midi publishes a story regarding the experiences of French prisoners in Germany, which was obtained from George Rhodes, a French boy, who had been imprisoned ten weeks in the fortress of Magdeburg, but was released on Nov. 8 because he was only 16 years old.

Rhodes, who was formerly employed in a Carlsbad hotel, was arrested at Metz on his way home, and was finally taken to Magdeburg, where he acted as an attendant to French officers.

He says that they are not ill-treated, though compelled to sleep in dormitories holding twenty-five. They are allowed to buy food in addition to the regular ration, which is wholesome though meagre, but the prices are exorbitant. All payments are made with copper tokens, worth 2 cents each, which the officers receive every three days, the amount varying according to the officer's rank. In fine weather they promenade in the fortress courtyards, but are not permitted outside.

Rhodes describes the arrival of Gen. Leman, the hero of Liége, who spent some time in the Magdeburg citadel. He says:

"An automobile arrived, from which descended a Major General, accompanied by the Belgian Gen. Leman. Every one hurried to see him, and the prisoners greeted him most respectfully. He visited our officers several times, talking and going to the various rooms. He was thin and pale, and appeared much fatigued."

Rhodes concludes with the statement that while at the beginning of his detention "Die Wacht am Rhein" was constantly sung in the streets, the prisoners had lately heard the cries of Socialists in processions which continually traversed the city protesting against the growing miseries of the population.

AGENT OF KRUPPS FREE IN LONDON

Some Mysterious Influence Keeps Herr von Buelow Out of Detention Camp.

DECLARES HE IS ON PAROLE

His Word Taken as Gentleman and Man of Honor—Can't Get Permission to Go to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Despite the incessant agitation against German spies and the alleged stringency of the policy of the Home Office toward alien enemies, no less important a personage than the agent of the Krupps in England is going about London—and has been since the third day of the war—practically at will. This man is Friedrich von Buelow, a brother of Prince von Buelow, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire. He came to England in June as a member of a party of which Herr Krupp von Bohlen was the head, and he remained here after his chief's departure.

Herr von Buelow's reasons for lingering in London never have been explained publicly, although questions about him have been asked in the House of Commons. Nor has it ever been told what mysterious influence gained for him immunity from detention in a concentration camp and permitted him to continue living comfortably in the large villa he occupies in East Putney. He is even permitted to retain the use of his telephone, although it has been officially announced that all telephone service in houses in which alien enemies reside had been cut off long ago.

A newspaper correspondent called up Herr von Buelow last night, and as a result of a brief conversation the Krupp agent visited the correspondent's office this morning. He is a tall, distinguished looking man, about 60 years old. He wore a morning coat and a silk hat. He speaks with a decided German accent. His pale face and nervous manner betrayed the strain he was under even more than the panic-stricken words in which he besought the correspondent not to make public the facts of his case.

One of the first questions put to him was as to how he could come to the correspondent's office from East Putney, a distance of more than ten miles, in view of the regulation prohibiting alien enemies from traveling more than five miles from their abode without special permission.

"My movements are comparatively unhindered now," Herr von Buelow said. "Ten hours after war was declared I was arrested. I was held in a police station for forty-eight hours. My house was searched from top to bottom. Of course, no incriminating documents were found, and I was released after I had given my word of honor that I would do nothing to endanger the safety of the British Empire. The authorities have convinced themselves that I am a gentleman and a man of honor, and as such would never violate my parole, so I have been treated with the utmost kindness.

"It is impossible for me to make any comment on the manner in which Germans have been treated in England for fear that I might draw attention to my own case. I am in a perilous position and any publicity would do me great harm, so I can only beg that you will say nothing about me. I have made many requests to be allowed to go to America, and the American Embassy has done everything possible to assist me, but these requests have been refused, and, although I am allowed considerable liberty, I am still practically a prisoner of war and must remain so."

Herr von Buelow said that he had no personal knowledge concerning the British detention camps, as he had never been in one, but that he thought the stories from Germany of harsh treatment of German prisoners in England probably were exaggerated.

NEW BOTHA-DE WET BATTLE

Result Not Yet Known—Rebel Commander Proving Elusive.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Gen. Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, again has been engaged with Gen. de Wet's rebel commandos, but the final result of the battle is not yet known.

Apparently Gen. de Wet, who gave the British so much trouble in the South African war before he was finally captured, is proving a thorn in the side of his old comrade, Botha, for, although part of his commando has been captured, Gen. de Wet seems to keep out of the hands of his pursuers.

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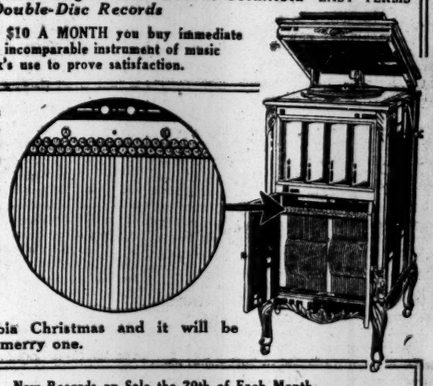
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We were compelled to bring suit against Renfrew Manufacturing Company and Oberly & Newell for the infringement of our Sample Card Patent, No. 1,047,849. This suit was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and, through our attorneys, MUNN & MUNN, we asked for a Preliminary Injunction. The motion for Preliminary Injunction was argued on the 8th day of October, 1914, before JUDGE JULIUS M. MAYER, and he decided the case from the bench, awarding us a Preliminary Injunction, restraining the defendants during the pendancy of the suit, from manufacturing, using, or selling any sample cards infringing our patent. The defendants on a petition of new evidence had the case reopened. On October 31, JUDGE MAYER sustained his former decision. We shall continue to enforce our rights under the said Letters Patent.

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PRESIDENT TO AWAIT MEDIATION REQUEST

Would Not Now Take the Initiative Toward Joint Action of Several Neutral Powers.

OUR DIPLOMATS WATCHFUL

But Care Will Be Taken Not to Represent Any Nation as an Obstacle to Peace.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Efforts by the United States to bring peace to Europe still are awaiting a time when one or more of the big belligerents indicates a willingness to accept mediation.

This became known authoritatively today from persons who have lately discussed the European situation with President Wilson. The President's position is that the United States, having already in a formal, as well as informal, way shown its readiness to act as an intermediary, should now await the initiative of the belligerents. He feels that the American Government by pressing for peace might get in a position where its ultimate influence to that end would be impaired.

The President told callers today he had not had the slightest hint, formal or otherwise, from any of the European belligerents that a peace offer would be favorably received. There has been much discussion among neutral countries such as Holland and Spain of the desirability of concerted action. While the United States would not hesitate to join in such a movement, if any of the belligerent countries showed a desire to accept the mediation of several neutral countries, instead of one, the American Government will for the present refrain from taking the initiative toward joint action with other neutral nations.

With the varying tide of the conflict the President is very anxious that the attitude of the United States in making a move for peace should not be resented. He is unwilling that the American Government should be the means of placing before any of the nations, of its own accord, an offer of peace which it might feel bound, because of a national interest, to reject, but which might place it before the world of public opinion as an obstacle to peace.

American Ambassadors and Ministers abroad are familiar with the attitude of the Washington Government on this point and are on the alert for any move which could be construed as a desire on the part of any of the belligerents to accept mediation. The general expectation of the diplomatic representatives here of the belligerents is that the conflict will continue indefinitely through the Winter.

President for their courage to say the first mighty word which will show the peoples of Europe the way to lasting peace."

WAR ORDERS $200,000,000.

Factories Working to Capacities to Fill Belligerents' Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Officials of the various Government departments which touch the country's business activities feel confident that the most serious effects of the European war on American business have passed. The restoration of the credit balance with Europe has greatly eased the situation, the increasing demand from Europe for American food supplies and the sudden development of an abnormal trade in articles needed by the huge armies now in the field aiding to that end.

No accurate figures on the contracts of the latter character are obtainable, but orders for horses, mules, army clothing, harness, and the like have flooded factories and stock men in some districts. It is said that including ammunition orders this business reaches the huge total of over $200,000,000. In several lines factories are working up to their limited capacity to meet the demands.

Other factors which have aided in clearing up the situation are the opening of the Federal Reserve Bank system, upon which business experts look as the backbone of the country's resources; the opening of the Panama Canal, which has already increased freight traffic to the west coast of South America, and the entry of more than eighty foreign built ships into American registry under the emergency law passed at the last session of Congress.

Of the shipping situation officials said today there was a growing scarcity of carriers for American export commerce because the bulk of that traffic was increasing so steadily. Freight rates have risen remarkably, and it was said shipping companies were now selecting their cargoes with greatest care, avoiding all articles of even a semi-contraband nature.

PRESIDENT SEES A NEW AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

and in that all too fertile soil all the bad, interlaced growth and jungle of monopoly had sprung up. Credit, the very life of trade, the very air men must breathe if they would meet their opportunities, was too largely in the control of the same small groups who had planted and cultivated monopoly. The control of all big business, and by consequence of all little business, too, was for the most part potentially, if not actually, in their hands.

And the thing stood so until the Democrats came into power last year. The legislation of the past year and a half has in very large measure done away with these things. With their correction, suspicion and ill-will will pass away. For not only have these things been righted, but new things have been put into action which are sure to prove the instruments of a new life, in which the mists and tempers which have so embarrassed us will be cleared away; the wrongs and misunderstandings corrected which have brought distrust upon so many honest men unjustly. That is the main ground of my own satisfaction.

The tariff has been recast with a view to supporting the Government, rather than supporting the favored beneficiaries of the Government. A system of banking and currency issues has been created which puts credit within the reach of every man who can show a going business, and the supervision and control of the system is in the hands of a responsible agency of the Government itself. A trade tribunal has been created by which those who attempt unjust and oppressive practices in business can be brought to book. Labor has been made something else in the view of the law than a mere mercantile commodity—something human and linked with the privileges of life itself. The soil has everywhere been laid bare out of which monopoly is slowly to be eradicated. And undoubtedly the means by which credit has been set free is at the heart of all these things—is the keypiece of the whole structure.

This is the more significant because of its opportuneness. It is brought to its final accomplishment just as it is most imperatively needed. The war, which has involved the whole of the heart of Europe, has made it necessary that the United States should mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible and make her credit and her usefulness good for the service of the whole world. It has created, too, special difficulties, peculiar situations to be dealt with, like the great embarrassment in selling our immense cotton crop, which all the world needs but against which, for the time being, the markets of the world are in danger of being artificially shut. That situation the bankers of the country are meeting as far as possible in a businesslike fashion and in the spirit of the new time which is opening before us.

The railroads of the country are almost as much affected, not so much because their business is curtailed as because their credit is called in question by doubt as to their earning capacity. There is no other interest so central to the business welfare of the country as this. No doubt, in the light of the new day, with its new understandings, the problems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice.

For the future is clear and bright with promise of the best things. While there was agitation and suspicion and distrust and bitter complaint of wrong, groups and classes were at war with one another, did not see that their interests were common, and suffered only when separated and brought into conflict. Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be, all differences will clear away.

We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have and shall have, more and more as our new understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purposes. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of spirited co-operation. It is an inspiring prospect. Our task is hendeforth to work, not for any single interest, but for all the interests of the country as a united whole.

The future will be very different from the past, which we shall presently look back upon, I venture to say, as if upon a bad dream. The future will be different in action and different in spirit, a time of healing because a time of just dealing and co-operation between men made equal before the law in fact as well as in name. I am speaking of this because the new banking system seems to me to symbolize all of it. The opening of the Federal Reserve Banks seems to me to be the principal agency we have created for the emancipation we seek. The 16th of November, 1914, will be notable as marking the time when we were best able to realize just what had happened.

In the anxious times through which we have been passing, you have, my dear Mr. Secretary, been able to do many noteworthy things to strengthen and facilitate the business operations of the country. Henceforth you have a new instrument at hand which will render many parts of your task easy. I heartily congratulate you upon the part you yourself have played in its conception and creation and upon the succesful completion of the difficult work of organization.

A new day has dawned for the beloved country whose lasting prosperity and happiness we so earnestly desire.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

B. Altman & Co.

Unusual Values are being offered in

Dress Silks

suitable for afternoon and evening costumes

as well as in

Mourning Silks, Black Satins, Crepes and Chiffon Velvets.

B. Altman & Co.

An Interesting Sale of Men's Shoes

now in progress, offers desirable Shoes featuring the seasonable leathers and a variety of shapes, including both staple and ultra-fashionable models (formerly priced at $5.00 to $11.00 per pair)

at $3.50, 4.75, 5.85 & 8.75

Department on the First Floor, Thirty-fourth Street Entrance.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

CALLS ARMED PEACE EXPENSIVE FAILURE

Dr. David Starr Jordan Invites Curses on the Makers of Arms.

TALKS TO PEACE SOCIETY

Says War Debts Will Be Repudiated and That Only Belgians Know What They Fight About.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, who resigned as President of Stanford University two years ago, to tour the world on what he called "a university extension course in the interests of peace," talked about the European war at a meeting of the New York Peace Society at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. The war overtook Dr. Jordan in the course of his lecture tour and disrupted his plans.

"From Americans I met abroad I often heard speculation as to whether the United States ought to enter the war, and some said we should enter it," Dr. Jordan said. "I say we should not enter it, if only for the reason that on this one great nation of ours must fall the duty of saving all that is to be saved from this catastrophe. If we get into it, then nothing at all may be saved. Not only would I have us keep out of it, but I would have us cease loading up for war. Every new battleship we build will make some other nation feel that it, too, must have a new battleship. And in the end every nation gets that for which it prepares.

"First of all, as an immediate programme, I would have our own land take out insurance against war by taking out of the hands of those who make money from arms the business of making arms. If we must go ahead fighting and making tools to fight, then let the Government make the tools, so the private manufacturers won't need to employ diplomatic agents, lobbyists, bribers, to make war sentiment to sell their goods. And this applies to every nation—Germany, England, France, Russia. Their armsmakers are the financial backers of the war party in each nation, and their armsmakers have no national patriotism. They refuse no money that is offered.

"A German friend of mine who was quick at invective once proposed that a man who was his enemy be placed in the calendar and a day be set aside for him, so that all the people on that day could curse him. I would like to see such a day in the calendar for the Krupps, the Schneiders, the Armstrongs, and all the small and large fry of parasites following in their trail. Get them all a place in the calendar, and let the people on that day curse them throughout the world.

"The war can end only in two ways—through general exhaustion, or mediation before the general exhaustion comes. And in either event the war debt will have to be repudiated. The people will have to say, we must live and we cannot pay the interest on this debt and live, so we repudiate. Mr. Bell, the cashier of Lloyds' Bank in London, told me his bank was not making war loans because its Directors saw down the long lane to the end when repudiation would come. They could see the handwriting of repudiation on the wall.

Oscar S. Straus, who presided at the meeting, reviewed the overtures made without success to bring about mediation.

Letter Carriers at Exposition.

Letter carriers were the guests yesterday of the management of the Tercentenary Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The varied exhibits from the "Old New York" streets to the Indians appealed strongly to the Federal employes. Firemen are to be the guests today, which has also been designated as Cuban Day.

GEN. OBREGON SEIZES MEXICAN CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

no such action had been taken. The Government continues to regard such titles as null and therefore subject to revalidation with payment of new taxes.

MEXICANS ACCUSE H. L. WILSON

Former Ambassador Called an Accomplice of Gen. Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Henry Lane Wilson, former American Ambassador to Mexico, was among those listed by the first Military Court of Instruction as accomplices in Huerta's coup d'état. Others indicated are Huerta himself, ex-General Aurelio Blanquet who was Huerta's War Minister and Francisco de la Barra until recently Mexican Minister of Paris. All are now absent from Mexico.

The post commander has delivered orders to the First Military Court of Instruction that proceedings be initiated without delay.

El Liberal, the chief Government organ, today attacks Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who heads the mediating movement between Carranza and Gutierrez. El Liberal publishes an interview with the Acting Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Palavicini, who denies that Iglesias Calderon is acting as chief of the Liberal Party. In this matter, Palavicini says, Calderon is acting on his own account, and his associates are simply a group of personal friends.

NO PEACE FOR VILLA.

His Agents Say He Is Moving Strong Forces Southward.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Nov. 17.—Gen Villa sent a strong force south today, in the direction of Mexico City, according to the advices received by Carlos Arguelles, the head of the local bureau of information. Instead of preparing for his departure from the country Villa suddenly changed his plans and ordered his pioneer train south toward Silao, a station south of Leon, which has been occupied by Villa's troops. He is also reported to have occupied Largos de Moleno, and is advancing southward into the territory controlled by Pablo Gonzales, who, as far as can be learned from Villista sources, remains loyal to Carranza.

Villa announced at Aguascalientes that since he had indorsed Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez for Provisional President he intended to see that he was seated in the palace before he retired from Mexican politics.

On the first anniversary of the capture of this town by Gen. Villa, seven Mexican filibusters were executed early this morning in the Cuartel General.

READY TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

No Anti-Carranza Factions Near—Other Ports Threatened.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 17.—The sales department of the United States Army Quartermaster's depot closed today. José Dominguez, private secretary to Gen. Candido Aguilar and designated by Aguilar to assume charge of the civil affairs of Vera Cruz, is being shown through the various departments by the Americans, and so far as the present holders of Vera Cruz are concerned the port can be evacuated at any time. None of the anti-Carranza factions is near enough Vera Cruz at present to take the city if the Americans evacuate it Nov. 23.

Only two Americans are reported here to have been injured in the fighting in the interior thus far. One of them, a young man named Ennis, is said to have been shot in a raid on J. G. McGill's plantation near Puerto Mexico, and Dawson Baker, a negro locomotive engineer on the Mexican Railway, was killed when Higinio Aguilar's forces sacked the station of Panzacola, between the main line railway and Putia. These same forces are said to have sacked three large textile mills and burned one in the same district. All these properties belonged to Spaniards.

The situation at Tampico is said to be little changed. Three hundred more troops brought from Victoria have been sent to support those previously sent to Gen. Rodriguez to check Gen. Villa's men. The gunboat Zaragoza left Tampico today for Puerto Mexico, presumably to transport to Tampico troops from Jesus Carranza's command.

It is not believed likely that Gen. Carbajal's insurrection near Puerto Mexico will amount to much. There was stiff fighting yesterday just south of the port, in which Carbajal is reported to have been killed.

L. GUTIERREZ FOR CARRANZA.

Brother of Villa's Candidate Says He Will Remain Loyal.

The Mexican Bureau of Information in this city received a telegram yesterday from Luis Gutierrez, brother of Eulalio Gutierrez, who was named provisional President of Mexico for twenty days by the Aguascalientes Convention, in which he says that he will disown his brother if he takes orders form Villa. The telegram as given out by the bureau reads:

SALTILLO, Mexico, Nov. 17, 1914.—Should my brother, Eulalio Gutierrez, persist in obeying the orders of Gen. Villa, I shall be forced to disown him as a member of my family. I am ready to take up arms against him, and hereby declare that I shall remain loyal to the First Chief, Venustiano Carranza. LUIS GUTIERREZ.

Warships to Leave Vera Cruz, Too.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Daniels said today that while he had given no orders as yet for American warships at Vera Cruz to withdraw, they probably would be sent away next week immediately after Gen. Funston's forces evacuated the port. There are comparatively few ships in Mexican waters now, but one or two vessels of the gunboat type probably will be kept within easy reach of Mexican ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts until order is completely restored in Mexico.

PUTS UP $10,000 CASH BAIL.

Woman Arrested for Spiriting Away White Slave Witness Released.

Michael Vilanti, a butcher of 356 East 114th Street, tendered $10,000 in five, ten, and twenty dollar bills yesterday as bail to Sheriff O'Brien at the Bronx County Jail for the release of Mrs. Kitty Carmini of 165 East 118th Street, who, with her fourteen-months-old baby Maria, was ordered locked up in default of $10,000 bail last Saturday by Judge Gibbs on the charge of having attempted to spirit away a witness in a white slave case.

Vilanti appeared with the woman's husband, a saloon keeper. Mrs. Carmini and her baby were taken away in an automobile.

BUSINESS MEN HIS VICTIMS.

Collector for "Tax Employes'" Dinner Shown to be a Fraud.

A scheme to victimize merchants was exposed yesterday through a letter written by T. W. Schmidt of S. Schmidt & Co., fish dealers of 148 to 152 West Nineteenth Street, to the Merchants' Association. He said that a tall, smooth-faced man giving the name of J. H. Wood had applied for a contribution for "a large dinner to be given to the employes of the Tax Office Association," and that he had seen many prominent names on the list, some having subscribed $50.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, said employes in the tax office were not planning a dinner.

"We have had complaints before about such collections, but the solicitors have always been too wary to be caught," said Tax Commissioner Charles T. White. "We advise any one who is asked for money to call a policeman."

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The Frank M. Randall Stock Contains Only GOOD Furniture

There was $120,000 worth of it at full retail prices. It represents the expert knowledge and good judgment acquired by Frank M. Randall during thirty-four years in the Furniture trade.

It is drawn from most of the best makers of furniture in this country, and has provided the furnishings of many a fine residence, in which Furniture of artistic character and high qualities was demanded.

It is this superb stock, of a very high order of excellence throughout, which we bought from the assignee of Frank M. Randall to sell

At 33⅓ to 50% Below Randall's Wholesale Prices

That is, a piece of furniture on which the marked price was $100, and Randall's wholesale price $50, may now be bought for $32.50, or in some cases even $25.

So unusual are the opportunities afforded to buy fine period Bedroom and Dining Room Suites, Mission Furniture, Library Furniture, and Brass Bedsteads that it is no wonder that it has looked like the busiest days of an August Furniture Sale in the GIMBEL Furniture Store ever since the selling of the Randall stock began.

$80
Randall's Wholesale Price, $130.

A Prominent Feature of the Sale Is The Great Collection of Brass Bedsteads

Over 300 styles were in this sale on the opening day, and practically every one was a different style. Beds at $9 formerly worth $15, $40 Beds at $27.50, $61 Bed at $42.50, $27 Bed at $17.50, $165 Bed at $100, and so on. Beds from Kimball & Chappell Co., and other standard makes in the very finest styles.

Bed Room Furniture

In addition to hundreds of suites ranging at the GIMBEL prices from $75 to $950, there are many odd pieces for those who do not desire a complete suite. A $110 Bureau at $72.50, $144 Dresser at $97.50, $35 Dresser at $25, $65 Bureau at $45, and so on.

In Dining Room Furniture

Besides the splendid suites at $95 to $500 and higher, there are many individual pieces priced at rare savings. Among them a $55 Sideboard at $37.50, a $90 Sideboard at $60, a $50 China Closet at $35, $60 Sideboard at $40, and many more.

$72.50
Randall's Wholesale Price, $110.

FLAGG GETS 18 MONTHS.

Speculator's Personal Plea to Federal Judge Unavailing.

In spite of a fervent plea by his counsel, John M. Coleman, and his own address to the court, Jared Flagg was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court to eighteen months imprisonment in Atlanta for using the mails to defraud. He filed a writ of error, and was released in $50,000 bail.

Judge Rudkin gave Flagg permission to speak on his own behalf. Stooping down and producing from beneath the counsel table a great pile of envelopes, Flagg asserted that there was positive proof of the honesty of his transactions and the great gains of his customers.

Judge Rudkin said that such evidence as this should have been produced on the trial, and was too late now. Then he sentenced Flagg.

Church Gives Organ to Penitentiary.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Charles Tinker, Superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission, and Chaplain S. Holstead Watkins of the city penitentiary, the pipe organ in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, has been given to the penitentiary, and will be played on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29.

DO YOU INSIST

on knowing the merits of securities before you invest?

Our Guaranteed Mortgages, now yielding 5% income with maximum safety, satisfy the most discriminating investor.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

160 B'way, N. Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N.Y.
120 Central Av., Wh. Plains, N.Y.

The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 275,000, both daily and Sunday. This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday. —Advt.

Sale of **NEW PIANOS** AND **PLAYER-PIANOS**

Sharply reduced to make room for incoming stocks. You may secure unrestricted choice of NEW PIANOS selling regularly up to $325. TODAY ONLY $190

An early call is advised in order to secure the piano you prefer

$5 Down, $5 Monthly PLAYER-PIANOS

Regularly SELLING UP TO $600 will be OFFERED TODAY only at $390. These PLAYER-PIANOS are 88-NOTE (the full keyboard) and have all the expression devices known to the art, enabling any one to render the most difficult music artistically. $390

Terms to Suit Your Convenience
12 Rolls of Music Free and Library Privilege
All Are Fully Guaranteed

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th St.

The time to go after Business is Now

Western Union is the most effective approach

Day and Night Letters on land

Cable Letters across sea

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A page advertisement could not describe the many superior qualities of our clothes nearly so well as the every-day results they afford under the most severe wearing conditions. The ruggedness of their construction and materials and the general excellence of their character, we have found, are the things that produce the results that our customers, old and new, deem indispensable.

Sack Suits, Fancy Mixtures	$18 to $50
Sack Suits, Blue and Black	$18 to $35
Overcoats, Lightweight	$16 to $38
Overcoats, Heavyweight	$18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON Actual Makers

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

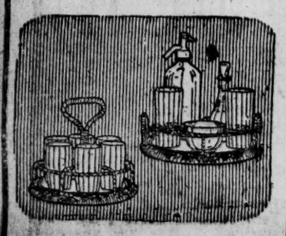
LIQUID TESTIMONIALS OF AFFECTION

A man may frequently be betrayed into drinking other people's health until his own is affected.

"Drink" may mean that liquid which, if persevered in, eventually goes to the head.

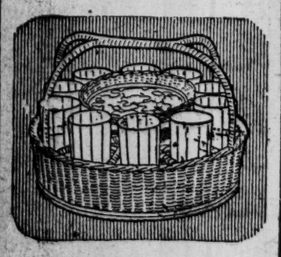
"Drink" also may mean "water." The articles illustrated below offer you a pleasant latitude of choice.

Cross Wickerware



HIGHBALL SET—(at right) Of white enamelled woven wicker, tray of cretonne-under-glass, mounted with tinted rose festoon, compartments containing two tall crystal glasses, ice-bowl, decanter, space for syphon, diameter 12½ inches, complete $9.75

WATER SET—(at left) White enamelled wicker stand, with tinted rose festoon mounting, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, six tall crystal glasses in compartments, felt-covered bottom, complete $6.75



REFRESHMENT BASKET—Of white enamelled wicker, removable center tray of cretonne-under-glass, ice tin beneath, ten tall crystal glasses in compartments, diameter 15 inches, complete $12.75

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown { 404 Fifth Avenue At 37th Street

Downtown { 253 Broadway Opposite City Hall

Boston—145 Tremont Street

Wholesale Dept.: 210 Fifth Avenue

Dealers Throughout the World

(New Phone: Greeley 3890)

UNIONS STOP WORK ON NEW SUBWAYS

Operations on Three Sections Abandoned Under Alien Law Threat.

18,000 SOON TO BE IDLE

Service Commission Seeking a Way to Have Statute Quickly Tested.

LAW LONG A DEAD LETTER

Severe Penalties for Employing Non-Citizens—City Liable for Damages.

The Oscar Daniels Company stopped work yesterday on the three sections of the new subways for which it has the contracts, and it is likely that today or tomorrow all the contractors engaged on the new rapid transit work will quit.

The activity of labor unions in resurrecting an almost forgotten provision of the State labor law is causing all the trouble, and it was admitted yesterday at the Public Service Commission office that it was probable that 18,000 men, earning $2,000,000 a month, might be thrown out of work while the validity of the law was being tested.

The point at issue is the employment of men who are not American citizens. Section 14 of the labor law requires that on public works "only citizens of the United States shall be employed," and that preference shall be given to citizens of this State. Moreover, each contractor is required to keep a list of his employes, in which it shall be shown whether they are native or naturalized, and, if naturalized, when and where they were naturalized. Violations are punishable by fines of from $50 to $500 or from thirty to ninety days' imprisonment, or both, and forfeiture of contract.

This has been the law for seventeen years, but contractors have employed men of all nationalities, and have maintained that it was impossible to get American citizens to do the work. The law had never been observed, and had been quite forgotten until last Monday, when all contractors received this letter:

The Threat of Trouble.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 37,
201 East 125th Street,
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.
Cranford Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Route 12, Sec. 1.

Gentlemen: I beg to notify you that your company and sub-contractors doing your work are openly and wantonly violating the labor law of this State, with regard to employing men on your work who are not citizens of the United States, and with regard to paying laborers and tradesmen wages less than the prevailing rate; also, with regard to complying with the labor law, which requires that the contractor shall keep the name of each workman, and if a naturalized citizen, the date of citizenship, and the court out of which his papers were issued.

I hereby demand that you make a thorough investigation among your employes, with the advantages at your disposal, to ascertain the above facts. I desire to further notify you that these violations are open and notorious and conducted by you to such an extent as to be a matter of common knowledge.

In the event that you fail to comply with the law forthwith, I shall take whatever steps, as a citizen and as a representative of organized labor, to prosecute you for such violations as I deem necessary,

Yours very truly,
JOHN GILL.

As Oscar Daniels received on Monday three copies of this letter, one for each of the three contracts he holds, he felt no doubt that it was part of a regular campaign, so he put off 500 men from his contracts. He was not prepared to face indictment and possible imprisonment. The Dock Contracting Company, which has a section in Broadway, also laid off its men, but afterward restored those whom it found to be American citizens.

How the other contractors will act has not yet been decided. A meeting of the firms interested in subway work has been called for this evening at the Engineers' Club, at which an effort will be made to devise means for getting over the trouble.

The matter comes up through a complaint concerning the prevailing rate of wages, made by John Gill, the writer of the circular, against the Dock Contracting Company before the Public Service Commission. At the hearing evidence was brought out of the employment of aliens by subway contractors.

Tried to Get Action.

The contractors were aware that the alien point might be raised, and they took steps last Summer to test the law. The Public Improvement Construction Company was formed with C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, as its President. It got a contract for sewer basins in the Bronx and employed alien labor. The matter was brought before District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, and Mr. Crane sat back and waited. District Attorney Martin, when he was asked last night why he had not prosecuted Mr. Crane, said:

"I should be pleased to prosecute a bona fide case, but I am informed that this is a made-up case, and the courts have always condemned action in such cases."

It is recognized by the Public Service Commission that the labor law needs testing, and Chairman McCall said yesterday that he was considering how he might bring the matter to a quick decision.

The provision concerning aliens has never been taken to the Court of Appeals. In the Superior Court of Buffalo in 1895 the Barber Asphalt Company obtained a reversal of its conviction, on the ground that the law was a violation of the treaty between this country and Italy. On the other hand, the County Court in Olean in 1911 upheld the conviction of I. M. Luddington's Sons, Incorporated, contractors on the State Canal. Until a case has been carried to the Court of Appeals, it was said yesterday, it will be impossible to get the authoritative interpretation of the law. To do that it is reckoned would take at least three months, even if the case were expedited at every stage, and to wait that long the Public Service Commission considered would be disastrous.

Would Make 18,000 Idle.

It would mean that about 18,000 men would be thrown out of work at the beginning of Winter and that the contractors must stop work, which in many cases is now at a critical stage, and bear the expense of watchmen and looking after water mains and other subsurface structures.

Moreover the contractors would find their financial arrangements, which have been calculated closely, upset by the sudden indefinite delay.

Chairman McCall said the situation was undoubtedly serious. "But I want it to be understood that it will be handled with common sense and without any flurry," he said. "The commission is obliged to enforce the law, and, indeed, if we tolerated any infraction of it we should ourselves be liable to imprisonment for misdemeanor."

John Gill, the labor leader who started the trouble, called a meeting last night of the heads of all the locals of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Association. By them it was decided that the time had come for drastic action, and that a meeting of all the building locals should be held this week to consider what steps should be taken.

VOTED FOR TWO ALDERMEN.

Brooklyn Democrats Try Novel Method to Unseat Republicans.

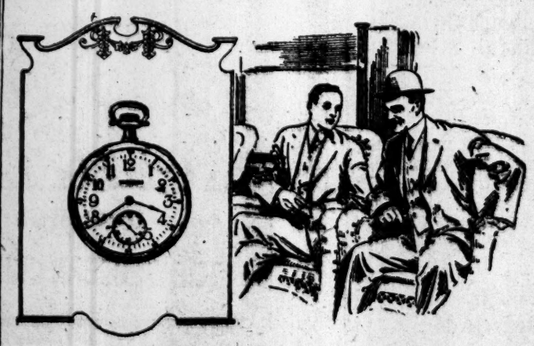
Two Democrats have started a legal fight to unseat the Republican Aldermen who represent the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Aldermanic Districts in Brooklyn. Yesterday they served Alderman John Diemer, as Chairman of the Kings County Board of Canvassers, with an order to show cause this morning before Supreme Court Justice Kelly why votes cast at the last election for Philip Brady for Alderman in the Fifty-first District should not be counted.

August Ferrand, a Republican, was chosen by the Board of Aldermen as the member from the Fifty-first District to succeed Col. Ardolph L. Kline when Col. Kline was made a Tax Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel. It is claimed by the Democrats that Ferrand's appointment could only hold, under the law, until an Alderman is chosen in the district at the next general election. In the election this Fall two ballots were cast for Philip Brady, a Democrat. As there were no other votes for Alderman the Democrats contend that Brady should be declared elected.

A similar situation exists in the Fifty-second District. There several ballots were cast for Karl S. Dietz, a Democrat, for Alderman. The present Alderman is William W. Colne, a Republican. Upon the death of Alderman Daniel R. Coleman the board elected Colne as his successor.

Here to Buy Fliers for Russia.

Robert Pluym, who registered at the Imperial on Monday from Petrograd, is said to have announced that he had come over to purchase automobiles and aeroplanes for the Russian Government. Mr. Pluym left Monday night for Washington.



The "Marsh Patent" Waltham Watches

By a new invention in case making it is now possible for us to offer a Waltham Watch cased in *solid gold* for as little as $21. A protector inside the case makes possible a thinner case than usual, yet thick enough to resist wear.

Many fastidious people do not like the idea of a filled watch, yet do not feel like spending more than necessary. This watch solves the problem.

DIAMONDS
GOLD JEWELRY
STERLING SILVER

LEATHER GOODS
CANES and UMBRELLAS
ART STATIONERY

Reed & Barton

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

FALL RIVER LINER HITS ROCK IN RIVER

Plymouth Trembles as Water Rushes In Through Her Steel Hull.

PUTS BACK TO HER PIER

Extent of Injury Not Learned—Passengers Sent to Their Destinations by Train.

As she was making her way up the East River with 800 passengers aboard, at 5:45 o'clock last evening, the steamship Plymouth of the Fall River Line, bound for Newport and Fall River, struck a rock on the Sunken Meadows beyond Hell Gate and was forced to put back to her pier at the foot of Fulton Street in the North River.

The passengers felt the big ship tremble and the majority of them realized that an accident had occurred, but they were quickly reassured and there was little excitement. An investigation ordered by Capt. George Rowland showed that the ship had received a wound on the port side under the engine room and that water was leaking into two of the pockets in the double steel hull. He decided to take no chances by continuing the trip.

Probably the fact that the Plymouth has a double hull prevented a much more serious accident. There was no way of ascertaining last night just how badly she was injured, but the water entering the pockets was evidence that the first hull had received a hard blow.

The Plymouth made no appeal for aid, and steamed back to her pier under her own power. The police of Harbor B, at the East River and 120th Street, heard no distress signal, but after they received unofficial news of the accident they set their signals warning other ships that there was danger. One of the police officials said that the accident may have been due to the low tide, which, he said, was lower last night than he had noticed it in years. The high wind was in part responsible, he said.

The Plymouth was making her first trip of the Fall season. Capt Rowland said he was proceeding cautiously and had no reason to believe there was the slightest danger in the course he was following. The Government, he said, had been widening the channel at that section, and in its official report, which was placed in the hands of the steamship companies, had reported eighteen feet of water at the point where his boat struck.

"The Plymouth draws only 13½ feet of water," he said, "and I felt perfectly safe. We depend upon these reports the same as we would on the Government charts."

"There wasn't any excitement or panic on the ship," he continued. "We were, of course, close to land and there wasn't any reason for alarm on the part of the passengers. They could feel the ship tremble when she struck, but I guess there were many of them who didn't realize that we were in trouble at all until we started to put about.

"I decided on that course because I didn't want to take any chances at all; not because there was any evidence of grave danger. We won't know how badly the ship is injured until we get her into dry dock, and get a chance to look at the bottom. The indications are that she is not seriously injured. She didn't take in enough water to cause any alarm."

After the leak was discovered the Plymouth proceeded until a place to turn safely was reached. She was back at her pier in the North River a few minutes before 8 o'clock. All of the passengers were then taken to the Grand Central Station and sent on to their destination over the line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the New England Steamship Company, which owns the Plymouth.

It was said that the Plymouth struck the rock at practically the same point that the Providence of the Fall River Line met with an accident a year ago. Capt. Rowland said it was difficult to keep a record on the conditions in the Sunken Meadow.

LAMAR MUST STAND TRIAL.

Court Refuses to Grant Writ of Habeas Corpus.

David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," failed in the Federal Court yesterday in obtaining his release under a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Sessions, however, granted him until this morning to change his pleas of not guilty or to demur to the indictments found against him on the charge of impersonating an officer of the United States and of conspiracy.

Louis B. Williams and ex-District Attorney Davis of Washington, D. C., Lamar's counsel, asked that he be freed on the ground that he was arrested while he was under the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia and because his bail was excessive. Judge Sessions admitted that he believed that the $30,000 bail was excessive, and he gave Lamar permission to apply to any District Judge here for a reduction.

District Attorney Marshall defended the amount of bail and said he was sure a reduction would lead to a serious miscarriage of justice. Lamar was then taken back to the Tombs, but will be arraigned again this morning on the matter of a change of plea.

FINDS MANY MAKE BOMBS.

Eagan Says No Two of Twenty Examined Were Alike.

Theories that the recent bomb plots in New York were the work of one set of men were discredited yesterday by Owen Eagan, head of the Bureau of Combustibles. Mr. Eagan asserted that of more than twenty bombs analyzed by him this month no two were alike in construction, indicating that they were the work of different gangs.

The bombs found at the Bronx County Court House, Mr. Eagan pointed out, were chemical bombs; the one exploded at St. Patrick's Cathedral was made of dynamite, and that found in the Tombs Court on Saturday was a powder bomb. The Tombs Court bomb, although it was similar to one found at the Italian Consul's office, at 218 Lafayette Street, in April, was constructed on absolutely new ideas, Mr. Eagan said.

The Bronx Coroners' Court was searched yesterday before an inquest was begun into the death of Leonard Angelo, a groceryman at 279 East 150th Street, who was shot in a card game on Nov. 8. The witnesses were admitted to the room one at a time and each was examined for bombs. According to ten witnesses, Giuseppe Arturi and Frank Lucia, both of 257 East 150th Street, did the shooting. Arturi and Lucia are still at large.

SCHOONER CREW RESCUED.

Henry W. Cramp's Men Taken from Open Boat After Vessel Is Wrecked.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 17.—The Captain and ten men of the crew of the schooner Henry W. Cramp of Boston were rescued from an open boat to which they had taken from their wrecked craft and landed safely today near the Core Banks life saving station by the crew of the schooner Anna M. Hudson and the life savers.

The Cramp is at anchor four miles northeast of Cape Lookout lightship and may be a total loss with a cargo of ties. The vessel was bound north from Jacksonville.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Hold (Today) Wednesday
An Unusually Important Sale of

Furs of Fashion and Quality

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At Exceptionally Special Prices.

This sale is notable not only for its very low pricing—but for high quality and smart fashions as well—always characteristic of Bonwit Teller & Co. furs.

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Full flare model. Collars of Skunk, Kolinsky or Ermine 59.50

Hudson Seal and Moire Caracul Coats
Collars of Skunk, Kolinksy, Chinchilla-squirrel or Ermine.
Designed on the new full flare lines. Hudson Seal (dyed musk rat) Coats 40 inches long. Caracul Coats 45 inches long 85.00

Reproductions Imported Model Fur Coats
Cossack, Redingote, flare, bell and shirred back models with contrasting fur collars 165.00

Beaver Sets
New barrel muff 25.00
Large animal scarf 16.50

Taupe Dyed White Fox Sets
Solid Animal Scarf with new barrel muff to match 75.00

Offer Special for Today

Women's Smart Sport Suits

For Town or Country Wear

Dip front belted coat with patch pockets, plain skirt. In broadcloth or gabardine,

At the Exceptional Price

20.00

Unusual and Exclusive Models in

Evening Coats and Wraps

Rich Fur Trimmings

At the Exceptional Price

75.00

Made from our own materials in unusually effective styles. Panne velvet with bandings of chinchilla-squirrel; amber brocade velvet, solid two-skin fox collar; mouse gray chiffon velvet, large collar and cuffs of fox; chartreuse chiffon velour with black fox. Metallic brocades.

Open Air to Everywhere

The Altman Art Collection

THIS famous collection has found a fitting resting place at the Metropolitan Museum.

Why not see it today? Go by 'bus, of course.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

MEMORIES

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

The biography of a black cocker spaniel told simply, amusingly, sympathetically, by the one who knew him best—his master.

Illustrated in color by Maud Earl
$1.50 net; postage extra

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today, Thursday and Friday

A Remarkable Event in Our

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

A Portion of Our Select Stock of Women's

HIGH GRADE FURS

Valued at about $75,000, and representing the fashionable Furs in the most approved models of the season,

are offered to close at prices fully 33 to 40 per cent. under their actual present value.

This unusual offering coming at the time of greatest need for Furs, and presenting so decided a saving in price, should be taken immediate advantage of while the stock is large and complete and offers the benefit of exceptionally varied selections.

Caracul Coats
Regular Retail Price $65.00 to $495.00
To Close at 42.50 68.00 75.00 100.00 110.00 145.00 175.00 and 375.00

Natural Pony Coats
Regular Retail Price $105.00 to $140.00
To Close at 85.00 and 115.00

White Coney Coats
Regular Retail Price $85.00
To Close at 50.00

Leopard Coats
Regular Retail Price $182.00
To Close at 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Regular Retail Price from $130.00 to $395.00
To Close at 110.00 115.00 125.00 170.00 200.00 and 300.00

Squirrel Coats
Taupe and Brown Regular Retail Price $250.00
To Close at 200.00

Tiger Cat Coats
Regular Retail Price $87.00
To Close at 55.00

Fur Lined Coats
Regular Retail Price from $40.00 to $120.00
To Close at 25.00 42.50 49.00 70.00 80.00 and 90.00

Muffs and Neck Pieces

BLACK LYNX MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $32.00 $45.00 $58.00 $82.50
To Close 25.00 37.50 50.00 70.00

BLACK LYNX SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $22.00 $30.00 $68.00
To Close 16.50 23.50 58.00

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $38.00 $48.00 $52.00 to $90.00
To Close 30.00 37.50 42.00 70.00

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $25.00 $30.00 $40.00 to $90.00
To Close 18.50 22.00 30.00 70.00

CIVET CAT MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $25.00 $27.00
To Close 15.00 18.00

CIVET CAT SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $15.00 $18.00 to $45.00
To Close 10.00 12.00 35.00

MOLESKIN MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $35.00 $90.00
To Close 25.00 60.00

BLACK WOLF SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $20.00 To Close 14.00

CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL SETS
Reg. Retail Price $150.00 To Close 100.00

NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS Reg. Retail Price $265.00 To Close 210.00

BLACK WOLF MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $30.00 To Close 21.50

BLACK FOX SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $25.00 to $65.00
To Close 18.00 50.00

BLACK FOX MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $35.00 $65.00
To Close 28.00 50.00

NATURAL RACCOON SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $18.00 to $35.00
To Close 12.50 25.00

NATURAL RACCOON MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $28.00 To Close 18.50

BEAR SKIN SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $50.00 To Close 40.00

BEAR SKIN MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $60.00 To Close 52.50

HUDSON SEAL SCARFS
Reg. Retail Price $22.50 to $60.00
To Close 15.00 45.00

HUDSON SEAL MUFFS
Reg. Retail Price $45.00 $53.00
To Close 37.50 42.00

TAUPE FOX SETS
Reg. Retail Price $145.00 To Close 115.00

Reg. Retail Price $265.00 To Close 210.00

Besides a large stock of other smart, fashionable Furs in Coats, Muffs and Neck Pieces at proportionate Reductions.

Broadway & 19th Street

CORONERS' OFFICE CONCEALS CRIME

Dr. Feinberg, Head of Manhattan Board, Admits Whole System Should Be Abolished.

NO CHECK ON INFANTICIDE

Commissioner of Accounts Gets Confirmation of Charges by Official Twice Elected.

Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners and now serving his second term, has come out unreservedly for the abolition of the entire Coroners' system. He says it is inadequate, subject to great abuses, and that as it works out in this city, it reeks with waste, confusion, and inefficiency.

He says the suspicion is well grounded that individual Coroners have foisted favored undertakers upon the families of deceased persons, and he hints at even graver abuses in his comprehensive statement issued yesterday following a long conference with Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who is investigating the Coroners' Office. The statement is as follows:

I realize that the Coroners' system as now constituted is not only inadequate, but subject to great abuses. The Coroners' prime function is to accurately ascertain the cause of death in certain classes of cases. There is no question of Governmental policy involved, but the mere question of accurate, painstaking, expert work. No layman can properly perform this prime function of a Coroner. The doctor of ordinary household practice is not qualified for it either. It requires special preparation, special training, and special aptitude.

It is a fact today that the ascertainment of the cause of death is not efficiently performed in a great number of cases. It is a fact that the average lay Coroner is unable to pass intelligently upon the medical work of his Coroner's physician, nor to pass properly upon the legal questions which arise in connection with the Coroner's work. It is a fact that the salary paid to the lay Coroners and to unnecesary subordinates makes it impossible to pay adequate salaries to properly qualified men charged with the medical side of the work and militates against the employment of such men under the present system.

It is a fact that the lack of any central control over the work of the Coroners' office produces waste and confusion, and inefficiency. It is a fact that the jury system in the Coroners' Court is obsolete, practically useless, and subject to great possible abuse under given conditions. It is a fact that the Coroners' system fails to present adequate medical information in non-criminal cases, which information is of great importance to the accuracy of the vital statistics of the community. It is a fact, that on the whole, the medical work done under the present system is not sufficiently accurate to satisfy the legitimate requirements in both criminal and civil cases.

It is a fact that various District Attorneys have felt it incumbent in criminal cases to duplicate to a greater or lesser extent the work of the Coroners' office. I believe that this duplication of work by District Attorneys has been due to their conviction, not unfounded, that the present Coroners' sytem is inadequate.

For instance, there is a well-grounded suspicion that individual Coroners have foisted favored undertakers upon the families of deceased persons; that these undertakers have charged exorbitant fees; that the ability of the Coroner thus to abuse his special authority has been due to threats of sending bodies to the morgue or of proposed inability to issue removal permits under certain circumstances.

In brief, the fundamental defect in the present system is the attempted combination in the Coroner of an adequate medical examiner, of a legal investigator, and of a competent judicial officer. That combination is so rarely found that any system which depends for its success upon is constant presence is bound to fail. The medical work, the legal work, and the judicial work which by the present system are placed upon the Coroner would each be improved by being separated and made the functions of separate public officers, each trained for the performance of his function.

I have recently re-examined with great care the bill which yas introduced in the Assembly during the session of 1914, entitled, "An act to amend the Greater New York Charter creating the office of chief medical examiner, deputy chief medical examiner, and assistant medical examiners, prescribing their powers and duties, abolishing the office of the Coroner and repealing one section of Chapter 410 of the laws of 1882 in relation to Coroners."

After such re-examination and consideration I believe that the enactment of this law would accomplish a vast improvement upon the present system.

I favor the abolition of the present Coroners' system and the establishing of an efficient department of medical examination generally as outlined in this legislation with some exceptions as to detail. I shall do all that I can to aid in the enactment of this legislation, believing it to be for the best interests of the public.

Commissioner Wallstein was elated by Dr. Feinberg's statement, which he considered an important step in the investigation, but he would not discuss the motives which caused Dr. Feinberg to repudiate his fellow-coroners. At present he will not question Dr. Feinberg further or attempt to get him to go into detail concerning the charges he made.

The legislation which Dr. Feinberg now advocates was opposed by him at a meeting in the Spring of the Greater New York Coroners' Association. The system proposed in the bill defeated in the Legislature is practically the same as that employed in Massachpsetts.

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Coroner Riordan will be called. He has promised to answer all questions. Coroner Heilenstein, who refused to answer questions, must appear in the Supreme Court today to show cause why he should not be held in contempt.

TELLS OF EXPRESS LOSSES.

Commissioner Decker Calls Them a "Basis for Apprehension."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Chairman Martin S. Decker of the Public Service Commission of the Second New York District, aroused a discussion of express matters today at the convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in the hearing room of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Decker read a report in which he said that eleven express companies showed a falling off in operating income from $4,413,000 in 1913 to $404,000 in 1914, a loss in income of $4,009,000 in a single year under the new rates and against the competition of the enlarged parcel post service. The total gross revenues declined from $168,880,000 to $158,879,000. The Adams, American, Globe, United States, and Western Companies, he said, all reported a deficit in operating income.

"It is, of course, too early to hazard an opinion based on these figures that the express business of the country cannot be continued to be operated under present conditions," said Mr. Decker, "but all must concede that such figures constitute a basis for apprehension and for serious thought and consideration in the future in connection with further financial returns. In the near future we are likely to have under consideration the question of providing sufficient revenue for the continued profitable operation of express service over railroads in this country."

Clifford Thorne of the Iowa Commission said that the situation disclosed by Mr. Decker was amazing. "I don't know," he said, "whether it spells the end of the express business in this country."

Commissioner G. A. Henshaw of Oklahoma doubted whether there ever was justification for the existence of express companies. He believed that the express business should be conducted by the railroads themselves with their present organizations.

More than thirty States are represented in the convention. It was voted to hold next year's meeting at San Francisco.

BLANCHARD PRAISES TIMES.

Says Its Slogan Is the Best-Known Newspaper Motto.

In an address on "New York Newspapers and Their Editors" before the West Side Club, at 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, last night, Frank Leroy Blanchard of the Editor and Publisher, said that THE TIMES's motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," was the best known newspaper slogan and the most descriptive.

"THE TIMES is a paper which no one would be ashamed to be seen reading," Mr. Blanchard said. "Its independent policy is recognized all over."

Mr. Blanchard told of an attempt by a group of Tammany politicians to buy THE TIMES when it was owned by George Jones.

"First an offer of $3,000,000 was made, then $5,000,000, but the publisher said that five times the amount would not buy it," he said. "Money could not buy THE TIMES then, and it cannot now. Under the present publisher its growth has been remarkable. Its editorials are founded on common sense."

The Globe, The Post, The Sun, The Tribune, The World, The Herald and The Brooklyn Eagle were referred to by Mr. Blanchard. Joseph Pulitzer was commended for his endowment of the School of Journalism at Columbia, which, the speaker said, showed a great vision of the newspaper field.

Delos F. Wilcox Water Deputy.

Commissioner William Williams of the Water Department yesterday appointed Delos F. Wilcox to be Deputy Commissioner at $6,000 a year. Mr. Wilcox was born in Michigan, and lives at Elmhurst, L. I.

GITY SCHOOL WITH COUNTRY TRIMMINGS

Horace Mann's New Home on Riverdale Heights Is Dedicated.

HEALTH WITH EDUCATION

Two Hours in Some Branch of Athletics Each Day Is One Requirement of the Curriculum.

The new Horace Mann School for Boys, recently completed on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College, Dr. Virgil Prettyman, Principal; Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and many others, including 200 or more fond parents, who filled the spacious gymnasium, where the ceremonies were held. The school's new home, which occupies twelve acres on the heights of the Riverdale section, is regarded as the latest educational departure in New York, as it marks the first attempt to combine the features of an out-of-town "prep" school with city school instruction. As one of the visitors expressed it yesterday, it is a city school with country trimmings.

A large, gray stone building, big enough to accommodate 400 students, at present houses all the departments of the school. Near by is a smaller building, known as the Headmaster's House, in which Principal Prettyman lives. The main building faces on a field big enough for baseball and football, in addition to eleven tennis courts and a running track.

One of the ideas in moving uptown was to show that it is possible to educate a boy in the city and keep him in robust health at the same time. To this end every facility for outdoor sport has been provided, and every one of the 236 boys now in the school is required to take part in some branch of athletics for two hours each day.

Supt. Maxwell paid a tribute to the school at the dedication exercises, and said that the public schools of the city profited by its example.

President Butler said that the new building was a milestone in the development of an idea that educators had been pursuing for more than half a century. He referred to Horace Mann, after whom the school was named, as "the leader of the revival of common school education in the United States," and pointed out that, unlike many private schools in the city which were founded back in the Colonial times, the Horace Mann School was not tied down to traditions.

NEW PHONE DIRECTORY OUT.

Contains the Names of 325,000 Subscribers, an Increase of 20,000.

The Fall edition of the telephone directory, which appeared yesterday, contained, according to the telephone company's statisticians, an increase of 20,000 subscribers' names and sixty-four pages of telephone information. The new edition is composed of 606,000 copies of 982 pages each, an increase of 41,000 copies, showing a service to 325,000 subscribers.

With the new directory comes one new central station located in northern Manhattan to serve a portion of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is known as "Cathedral," and draws 1,500 telephones from the Morningside central station.

A New Jersey suburban directory and local directories issued for Long Island and Westchester towns brought the total number of directories to be circulated with the city directory up to 855,000 copies.

CATTLE QUARANTINE COSTLY

$750,000 Already Spent in Campaign Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—To date the Federal and State Governments have spent approximately $750,000 in the campaign against the livestock foot and mouth disease epidemic. Of this about $400,000 has been borne by the Federal Government, almost exhausting the available funds of the Department of Agriculture. An emergency appropriation of probably $2,500,000 will be asked of Congress when it meets to complete the work of stamping out the disease.

Experts of the department estimate that about $700,000 alone has been spent for slaughtering condemned cattle, one-half of which is borne by the Federal and the other half by the State Governments. The last outbreak of the disease—that of 1908, cost the Federal Government alone $300,000. The infected States then included Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Maryland.

Orders quarantining the District of Columbia were signed today by Secretary Houston.

Advices to the Department of Agriculture said the infection had spread to Cedar County, Iowa, and Dane County, Wisconsin.

Officials say that the situation in Michigan is pretty well in hand, and they hope to be able to lift the quarantine against that State in a short time. In other infected States no important developments have taken place.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—The Union Stock Yards, which were closed here as a result of the foot and mouth disease epidemic among cattle, were reopened today for the receipt of live stock from unquarantined territory. The State is under quarantine throughout which will prevent cattle arriving at the yards from points in the State.

The quarantine in the local yards was lifted last night by the Government officials after all the barns and pens had been thoroughly fumigated.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The quarantine against the East Buffalo stock yards was lifted today by Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture. The yards will be open for business tomorrow.

MAKE LITTLETON COUNSEL.

Commissioners Put Him in Charge of Telephone Rate Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Martin W. Littleton of New York has been appointed by the Public Service Commission as special counsel in the investigation of rates of the New York Telephone Company in New York. He succeeds Daniel V. Murphy of Buffalo, whose illness and death delayed the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Littleton came here this afternoon and will take up the work immediately. The commission hopes that the investigation will be resumed at an early date.

ANHUT CONVICTION UPHELD.

Court of Appeals Decides Thaw's Lawyer Must Serve Out Term.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The conviction of John N. Anhut for attempting to bribe Dr. John W. Russell, ex-Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Matteawan, to bring about the release of Harry K. Thaw, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today.

Anhut, an attorney, was found guilty of having offered Dr. Russell $25,000 to let Thaw go and of having promised the physician that Thaw would pay him $10,000 a year if the release should cause the Superintendent to lose his position. Anhut is now serving a term of not less than two nor more than four years at Sing Sing Prison. At the trial he testified that Dr. Russell demanded money for recommending Thaw's release.

The conviction was affirmed without opinion, all Judges concurring.

The Anhut incident developed during an investigation of State departments by a committee appointed by Gov. Sulzer shortly after his inauguration.

MISS RODMAN ARRAIGNED.

High Schools Committee Orders Trial for Teacher-Mother Letter.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher who was suspended by the Board of Education for writing a satirical letter in criticism of the board's policy toward teacher-mothers, was arraigned on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination yesterday afternoon before the board's Committee on High Schools. On her admission that she wrote the letter her case was referred to Corporation Counsel Polk and she will be formally tried soon.

The committee meeting was not open to newspaper men. Miss Rodman, who appears on the teacher roll as Mrs. Henrietta De Fremery, was accompanied by her lawyer, Mrs. Jean Norris. She made no statement and was not asked to make any. The arraignment was only a matter of a few minutes, but the committee continued to sit a long time. It was said that Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre would conduct the prosecution for the Board of Education and that the trial would be public.

TUCKERTON STATION OPENS

Radios to Germany and Austria-Hungary to be Accepted.

Commercial wireless communication between Germany and the tower being operated by the United States Government at Tuckerton, N. J., was resumed yesterday.

The plant was closed for commercial business on Nov. 5 because it had become congested with official messages. After the messages on hand were disposed of minor repairs were made.

In addition to messages for Germany the station will accept radiograms for Austria-Hungary which will be sent over land lines from the receiving station in Germany.

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

To Keep Your Skin Clean, Clear and Beautiful, Use
RIKER'S VIOLET CERATE

A pure, greaseless massage cream that thoroughly removes all dust and dirt and leaves the pores clean and clear for the natural action of the skin. Especially valuable at this time of year to counteract the effect of chill winds and chapping.

FREE Miniature Bottle INCENCIA Extract with every jar Violet Cerate at 50c

Gillette Razors....$4.49 up
Durham Demonstrator Razor.....35c
Durham Derby Razor..$2.24
Durham Duplex Razor.$4.49
Ever Ready Razor....$1.00
Gem Razor.....$1.00
Auto Strop Razor.....$5.00
Mark Cross Razor.....23c
Nev-a-hone Strop, 50c to $2.50
Riker Special Strop, 23c to 59c

Powders, Soaps, Cream
Colgate's Shaving
Stick ....20c Soap 5c
Cream ...20c Powder ..20c
Williams' Shaving
Stick ....20c Soap 5c
Cream ...20c Powder ..20c

HOT WATER BOTTLE

Every household should have a reliable hot water bottle in case of sudden illness. All Riker Hot Water Bottles are fully guaranteed and these two bottles are especially good value.

No. 2 white 79c
No. 3 white 89c

Rikerdymons for Sore Throats

A pleasant tasting lozenge which quickly relieves minor throat irritations and proves a boon to singers and public speakers. Box of 45..... 19c

MAKE YOUR CLOTHING FIREPROOF

Considerable agitation has been made by the newspapers recently concerning the use of ammonium phosphate for preventing danger to clothing in case of fire. This is used as follows: 1 pt. of the ammonium phosphate, which may be purchased at Riker & Hegeman Stores for 25c, is thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, the clothing is saturated with this solution and after becoming dry it is fireproof. This is considered an important matter, and parents who have children who are playing around bonfires are using this method quite generally to prevent danger from catching afire.

Riker's Improved Cold Cream

is the purest of skin cleansers—always sweet, no matter how long it is kept. Made from purest ingredients only. Tube, 15c. and 25c. Jar, 35c, 50c. and 75c.

SPRAY YOUR THROAT

daily and get rid of the dust and dirt that sooner or later may cause serious throat trouble.

Hard rubber throat spray, glass bottle, rubber bulb 39c
Others at 69c, 79c and $1.00.
Glass Nasal Douche, 15c.

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIS

is a refreshing antiseptic mouth wash; cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath. Invaluable for nasal troubles. A perfect dressing for sores, ulcers and cuts. 90c,50c 25c

A Registered Pharmacist

Always fills your prescription at a Riker Store, and another Registered Pharmacist checks the quantities of the ingredients before your prescription is compounded. Every possible precaution is taken to safeguard your interests.

Pure Drugs

Packed in handy, sanitary, airtight containers and offered to you fresh.

Alum ....1 lb. 10c
Bicarbonate of Soda ..1 lb. 10c
Borax ...1 lb. 12c
Boric Acid .....1 lb. 20c
Comp. Licorice Powder .....4 oz. 15c
Cream Tartar ....4 oz. 15c
Drop Chalk.....1 lb. 15c
Epsom Salts.....1 lb. 6c
Flaxseed, whole or ground .....1 lb. 10c
Orris Root, powdered .....4 oz. 15c
Precipitated Chalk..1 lb. 10c
Pumice Stone, powdered .....1 lb. 10c
Rochelle Salts.....½ lb. 20c
Senna Leaves.....2 oz. 14c
Sulphur .....1 lb. 10c

FAMILY REMEDIES

LITHIATED LAXATIVE SALTS, 23c, 39c, 73c

Ammonia Water, pint (stronger) 20c
Angier's Emulsion..39c, 75c
Antiphlogistine, 20c, 37c, 54c, 92c, $1.79
Benger's Food.....50c, $1.45
Bisurated Magnesia, 39c, 69c
Borine, magnum size..$1.00
Bromo Seltzer, 9c, 17c, 39c, 69c
Cascara Compound Tablets, John's 19c
Cascarets 10c, 19c, 39c
Crudol 20c, 40c
Dewey's Dew-fer-ol...$1.00
Digestive Tablets, John's 19c, 38c
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.50c
Ex Lax 10c, 19c, 38c
Foot Balm 25c
Fraser's Rhubarb & Ipecac Tablets (No. 3).....21c
Gude's Pepto Mangan..74c
Horlick's Malted Milk, 36c, 73c, $2.95
Imperial Granum, 20c, 52c, 80c, $2.10
Jaynes' Blood and Nerve Tonic 60c, $1.00
Listerine.....17c, 33c, 58c
Malt Nutrine.....20c
Mellen's Food.....35c, 55c
Metabotone Tablets, John's 89c
Phillip's Milk Magnesia, 37c
Radway's Ready Relief, 39c, 74c
Riker's Expectorant, 25c, 60c
Riker's Beef, Iron and Wine 50c, 90c
Russell's Emulsion.....72c
Stuart's Dyspepsia..39c, 74c
Sal Hepatica, 18c, 38c, 79c
Scott's Emulsion. 39c, 69c
Taps ..9c, 19c, 39c, 78c

You're Safe When You Buy at
RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, N. Y. City

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CELESTINS CELESTINS

Furniture of Old France in the Chamber of to-day

NICETY of perception and tasteful care in its furnishings will give to the Sleeping Chamber of to-day that air of aristocratic distinction, which is part and parcel of the faded splendors of those French Chateaux whose adornment was undertaken in the days when Marie Antoinette was Queen.

Hampton Shops Reproductions of the Masterpiece of old French enamelled Furniture offer an opportunity, not elsewhere to be had, of selecting such pieces—the Twin Bedsteads panelled in cunningly interlaced Cane-work—the convenient Dressing Chair—or the Table de Toilette with it Triptych arrangement of Mirrors—as will bring to the modern room the courtly graces of a bygone day.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 33d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

Brill Clothes for Men

"At the Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

The clothes of now for the up-to-the-minute man of energy, push and personality who does things a bit better than the ordinary man and who likes his clothes to be a bit better than the average.

For the man who is as careful of his clothes as he is proud of his business or profession the Store Where Style Reigns Supreme offers at once a haven and a goal.

Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits teeming with individuality, brimful of style, exquisite in finish, perfect in fit and—all things considered, more than moderate in price.

Balmacaans	$15 to $35
Knitted Coats	$20 to $25
Overcoats	$15 to $60
Suits	$15 to $40

Carr's Melton Overcoats $30.00
Imported English Overcoats $25.00 to $55.00
Full Dress Coats $20 to $45 Dinner Jackets $18 to $42
Cutaway Coats and Vests $35 to $50 Trousers $5 to $15

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

Gerald told Tom and Tom told Jack—and now the secret's almost out.

ZUDORA

$5,000,000 MORE FOR RESERVE BANK HERE

All but 93 of the 480 Member Banks Have Now Made Reserve Deposits.

CHECK EXCHANGES BEGIN

$170,000,000 Total Deposits at 12 Centres on First Day—No Applications for Rediscounts.

All but 93 of the 480 member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had made their reserve deposits at the close of business yesterday. The amount received, in addition to the $100,000,000 turned in on Monday, was about $5,000,000. Of this $450,000 was received in gold coin at the Sub-Treasury.

Yesterday's payments were from the smaller up-State banks, and were composed largely of small bills, so that the work of counting them was almost as great as that of Monday, although the sum was much smaller. Three more counterfeit $10 bills were found in the mass of paper money.

The Reserve Bank yesterday began effecting exchanges of checks at the Clearing House, where it had a debit balance of $987,462. Only a few checks were cleared by and against it, as it has not yet begun receiving checks on deposit. The checks presented by it were mostly for small amounts remitted by member banks in the adjustment of payments made by them heretofore. Checks against it could be drawn only by member banks that had made deposits on Monday in excess of the required reserve deposits or had effected rediscounts, the proceeds of which were credited to their accounts.

Beginning today, the New York Reserve Bank will receive on deposit checks drawn on any Federal Reserve Bank and checks drawn by member banks on other member banks in New York, Brooklyn, or Albany, most of which will be collected through the Clearing House.

No further applications for rediscounts were received yesterday, and in the opinion of bankers there will not be many under present conditions. The member banks in this city, it was said, would continue to do most of the rediscounting for the country banks, and would not at present have occasion to do much rediscounting themselves. Those banks that make a considerable business of rediscounting for out-of-town institutions would have an advantage, it was explained, in the fact that the rates of the Federal Reserve Bank are fixed and made known from time to time, so that they could make rates as low or lower and could change them at any time.

With the growing money ease here and with the large release of cash through the reduction in reserve requirements, it was predicted that the banks would have no difficulty in underbidding the Reserve Bank for the business of other members.

$170,000,000 ON FIRST DAY.

$137,000,000 Deposits in Gold—No Requests for Reserve Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Telegrams received by the Federal Reserve Board today from the Governors of the twelve regional banks showed that the rediscounting operations performed Monday were incidental to the work of getting in the reserves. For the entire country the total amount of commercial paper accepted was only a few million dollars, half of this business being done in New York City. As a matter of fact, in asking that all of the member banks pay in their portion of reserves in gold or other forms of money, the Federal Reserve Board practically shut off the banks from accepting commercial paper on the first day. The notes that were rediscounted were in most cases for thirty days.

At the close of the first day's business the regional banks had taken in $137,000,000 in gold bullion and coin and $33,000,000 in other forms of money, leaving between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 to complete the sums required.

The telegraphic advices received today made it clear that the new system could not have started under more auspicious circumstances. The various organizations were too much engaged in checking up the reserves and in meeting visitors to consider applications for rediscounts, and for all practical purposes the new banks did not open until this morning.

None of the Governors reported requests for the issuance of Federal reserve notes. The board has ordered $250,000,000 of the new notes and has shipped to each centre a larger amount than was applied for, the balance being held subject to the Controller's orders.

The new Bureau of Statistics and Reports was started today under the direction of Maurice Jacobson, who has been loaned to the board for ninety days by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The board gets a complete list each day of all bills discounted to enable it to keep a check on the amounts obtained in different districts by each borrower. The form of weekly statement required to be filled out at the close of business on Friday will be sent out tomorrow.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES.

Chicago Deposits Total $35,000,000—$13,814,750 Paid In in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—The Federal Reserve Bank here will clear tomorrow. There are 440 members, of whom 373 have made payments on account of reserves of $11,354,820, of which $7,000,000 came from Boston. The cash on hand is $13,814,750, of which $9,782,865 is gold. No report is made of any rediscounting.

$10,224,000 in Philadelphia Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—Additional deposits to the amount of $4,447,000 came into the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from the banks in this district today. The amount received on the first day was $3,777,000. It is estimated that there is still about $8,000,000 to be sent in as the minimum legal reserves of the member banks.

Although the sums received were not as large as on Monday, clerks of the reserve bank were more rushed to handle the funds arriving than on the previous day. From the time the bank opened in the morning until closing time there was a continual line-up of bank runners at the windows of the receiving tellers, and yellow-backed gold certificates, with which most of the payments of reserves were made, were piled high on the floors and desks of the tellers' cages.

No applications were received for rediscounts of commercial paper.

Chicago Deposits, $35,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—For the time being at least no official figures are being promulgated by the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for this district of the daily reserve bank deposits. The same also is true of discounts. It is anticipated, however, that later in the week some figures will be furnished.

In a general way it is estimated that about $5,000,000 additional funds were deposited today. This makes a total of $35,000,000 to $37,000,000 as the response to the first call for deposits.

"The bank has eased down to a normal routine," said Bank Governor McDougal today. "We have had no applications for rediscounts as yet, but that is probably due to the warning sent out that we might not be ready for them for several days after opening."

Purchases of commercial paper aggregating between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 have been made by the large national banks of Chicago in the last two days. This is the first loosening of funds for paper purchases by these banks in more than three months, and the easier condition is directly chargeable to the effect the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks has had upon the monetary situation.

Practically all of the paper was taken on a 6 per cent. discount basis and largely without discrimination as to maturities, whether they were thirty days or six months.

With the release of some $25,000,000 of reserve funds among the large national banks of Chicago as a result of keeping only 18 per cent. reserve under the new law, these local institutions find themselves with surplus cash to employ. Money rates on the best class of demand loans will be 6 per cent., beginning today.

St. Louis Banks Have Cash Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—Federal Reserve Bank deposits for Monday were $787,408, and for today, as far as counted at closing time, $875,308. No rediscounting yet, although there has been some inquiry. Big banks of St. Louis have their reserve deposits ready to send in on request.

$2,220,000 Minneapolis Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17.—The deposits received today by the Federal Reserve Bank here amounted to $2,200,000. There was no rediscounting.

Kansas City Returns Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The total reserve deposits of the Kansas City Reserve Bank yesterday were $579,694 and today $1,811,450. In addition to this capital paid in by member banks aggregated $916,257.46. No discounts were made either yesterday or today.

The returns have been slow because the call sent from Washington did not give the exact quota of the member banks in the Kansas City district. Kansas City banks have been asked to withhold their deposits until the last of the week on account of the work already piled up from country bank receipts.

Dallas Reports $1,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 17.—At the close of business today the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas had received gold deposits from banks, $1,750,000, and Government Federal Reserve notes, $2,000,000.

These will be issued to banks whose commercial paper is rediscounted. There were no rediscounts today.

$6,800,000 for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Federal Reserve Bank here had received in reserve deposits up to the close of business today $6,800,000. The payments today amounted to $4,500,000.

$2,500,000 More in Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17.—The Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank deposits today total $2,500,000. There was no rediscounting.

SEEK HIDDEN WIRELESS.

Florida Hears That Germans Have Station in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 17.—A report was current here today that a high-powered German wireless station, manned by three of the Kaiser's officers, had been found in a supposed sawmill in the woods near Tampa. United States Marshal Brown is absent on a mysterious errand to that district, and at his office it is said that it is "very probable" that he has gone to investigate the report. Major W. B. Ladue, local representative of the War Department, is also absent on an unknown mission. He is known to have gone to Tampa.

The visit here about Nov. 7 of Lieut. Hargraves, and advices from Washington three days later that it was believed that a German station existed somewhere on the peninsula, tend to support the local belief that the rumor is founded on facts. Local wireless stations several times have reported hearing unintelligible messages which appeared to be sent in cipher from a station using the quenched gap system.

The rumor circulated here today was complete as to details. It said that the German officers had been landed from the cruiser Karlsruhe. They had represented themselves as timber men from the north, it was said, had prospected extensively and actually had acquired a large tract of land. They had then set up what was supposed to be a saw mill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An inspector from the Department of Commerce has been ordered to Bayport, 40 miles north of Tampa, Fla., to learn whether a wireless station discovered there has a license, and whether it is engaged in sending unneutral messages to ships at sea.

The presence of the station was traced by the Navy Department's radio expert at Key West. While little is known of the newly discovered station, naval officers here were inclined tonight to think it was not of sufficient power to communicate with ships at any distance, and probably was an amateur outfit. A full report is being awaited with some interest, however, as the navy's radio men are endeavoring to locate all unregistered stations.

STEINBRINK DECLINES.

He Refuses Appointment as Chief Magistrate to Succeed Kempner.

Meier Steinbrink, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, yesterday formally declined an appointment as Chief Magistrate in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, to succeed the late Otto Kempner. Mr. Steinbrink told Mayor Mitchel yesterday that he could not give up his private practice to accept the office. District Attorney Cropsey of Kings visited the Mayor yesterday with Mr. Steinbrink.

After Mr. Steinbrink had made his declination a list of names of candidates for the place was gone over, but no conclusion, it was said, was reached as to the appointment.

MISS ADDAMS INDEPENDENT.

Refuses to Indorse Conduct of Suffrage Board in Advance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The business left over from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention was completed here today at meetings of the Executive Council and the Board of Directors. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Kentucky presented a letter from Miss Jane Addams of Chicago relative to the proposed election of Miss Addams as Honorary First Vice President. Miss Addams objected to the use made of a statement purporting to have been issued by her, and which strongly supported the administration element in the convention. In her letter today she declared that she could not accept election unless it were made entirely clear that she was to serve in an honorary capacity only and that her name was not to be used as indorsing future actions of the official board. The council elected her with this specific understanding.

The Board of Directors appointed Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago Chairman of the Committee on Congressional Work, with Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago as Vice Chairman. It was announced that Mrs. Funk would go to Washington and take charge of the work before Congress. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York was made Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the association, issued this statement before leaving tonight:

"The breach between the different elements in the association, I think, has been largely healed, excepting possibly among those for whom only death and the Judgment Day can heal it."

DIES BY FALL FROM WINDOW

James Odell Had Been Ill in Riverside Drive Apartment.

James Odell, 61 years old, a school attendance officer, jumped or fell from rear window of his apartment on the fifth floor of 790 Riverside Drive, yesterday, and died almost instantly. He had been ill several weeks, confined to his room, and unable to sleep.

Although Mr. Odell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reid, and Mrs. Emma Nesbit, a friend, were in the apartment at the time, they knew nothing of what had occurred until the body was discovered in the court yard. Mrs. Anna J. Odell, his wife, is Superintendent of the apartment house.

Gas Heaters Insure Comfort

THEY spread their heat on the floor and warm the lower part of the room. In other words, Gas Heaters furnish you with heat *when and where* it is needed. We are now having Gas Heater weather. This season we are selling several *new types* of ***Heaters*** and ***Radiators.*** They use very little gas and will quickly warm your Room, Office or Store. Sell for $1.20 and upwards.

On sale at the following Gas Offices in Manhattan or the Bronx:

No. 157 Hester Street *Tel. Spring 9600*

No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*

No. 36 Union Square *Tel. Stuyvesant 1302*

No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 2348*

No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*

No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*

No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*

No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*

No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. *Tel. Audubon 4600*

Cortlandt Ave. & 148th St. *Tel. Melrose 8000*

No. 1815 Webster Avenue *Tel. Tremont 2610*

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Take a Telephone Shopping Trip

UNUSUALLY good offerings are being made by dealers at this season of the year just preceding the holidays.

We suggest that you read the advertisements in the newspapers, magazines, and the Telephone Directory.

Then *telephone* the shops and stores. Make your purchases the modern way. Save the usual wear and tear of personal buying and *enjoy* your shopping duties.

During the past few months thousands of dealers, with our assistance, have made additional arrangements to give all telephone orders prompt and careful attention.

Just take a telephone shopping trip, and learn for yourself the many advantages of *buying by telephone.*

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

7-Passenger Limousine, $3750

CHANDLER

The Six with the Marvelous Motor

Aluminum has replaced steel throughout in the body construction of the new Chandler closed cars, making it possible to drive them anywhere a touring car can go, and overcoming the gasoline waste in heavy closed cars.

The four models meet all requirements for winter city driving, and they have all the beauty, comfort and luxury that the highest priced cars can offer.

The ease of control and the flexibility of the Chandler motor make it specially adapted to city driving.

CHANDLER CLOSED MODELS: 7-passenger Limousine, $3750; 5-passenger Sedan, $3750; Limousine Coupe, $3500; 3-passenger Cabriolet, $3500.

Immediate Delivery On All Models

Chandler Motors Corporation

66th St., West of Broadway.

"It is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Mr. Shaw says many things no one else would dare to say. On such subjects as recruiting, the treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, junkerism, the Church, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament it contains the most magnificent, brilliant and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from a perusal of this tract with his mind unilluminated or his opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it."

So says Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in an article cabled to The Times last night and printed in the news columns of this issue, referring to, and on some points undertaking to refute,

George Bernard Shaw's

remarkable article

"Common Sense About the War"

now running in

The Sunday New York Times

No article has caused more widespread discussion than this one. It has made many people "see red." It has aroused violent rejoinders and caustic replies, but it continues to be the subject of debate wherever the war is talked about. You'll have to read it sooner or later or be hopelessly out of the conversation.

In Next Sunday's Times
Mr. Shaw takes up two subjects:

Recruiting
and
Terms of Peace

There is hardly a sentence in his article that will not start a controversy. And it's told in the brilliant, daring style that has made Shaw world famous.

Another article that will arouse widespread comment because of its frankness is by

Theodore Roosevelt

on

"The Navy As a Peacemaker."

Order next Sunday's Times in advance of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL --- THRILLS IN SIX-DAY RACE --- ATHLETICS --- BOXING

YALE'S RUSHLINE SET BACK BY SCRUBS

Eleven Works in Bowl and the Last Scrimmage Will Be Held Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—In sending Yale's regular line-up against the scrubs for thirty minutes' scrimmaging this afternoon, Coach Hinkey continued a policy of aggressive hard work in preparation for the game with Harvard next Saturday.

The play was in the Bowl, although preceded by half an hour's signal rehearsal on old Yale Field. Fred Stillman's ankle did not allow him to join the team, but Trainer Mack promised to produce him tomorrow for the final scrimmage practice of the week.

Nick Carter took his place today, and indicated that he is in close to the form which won him first-string selection last season. Carter will go into the Harvard game as first substitute choice for either end.

The regulars were kept more than half the time on the defensive, while the scrubs drove the Harvard split formations at them and the other half were driven at the scrubs, using the most venturesome of the triple passes. In one rally the scrubs lifted back the regulars for fifty yards, giving the impression that the regular rush line has not yet rounded into steady defensive form. A forward pass from Capt. Joe Thompson of the scrubs to Dick Kent, the 200-pound tackle of the scrubs, completely fooled the 'Varsity, and netted thirty yards to the reserves. George Ewing punted in the best form he has shown this season for the scrubs, but Le Gore pulled down one of his kicks at the 'Varsity thirty-yard line and raced sixty yards back through a broken field in his prettiest form. Two scores were made by the 'Varsity.

Conroy, who was slightly bruised in the Princeton game, was in the signal drill, but not in the scrimmaging, Chandler taking his place. Chandler recovered a fumble from tackle, gaining six yards at each attempt. Walden retired in the middle of the practice because of a kick, Jim Sheldon replacing him. Knowles rehearsed signals, but Scovil succeeded him in the scrimmaging.

The coaches believe that the same line-up which Yale used against Brown and Princeton will be available against Harvard. They have no plans for making a change.

It is now certain that no game will be played Nov. 28 for the benefit of the Red Cross fund for European sufferers.

VARIED DRILL FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Starts with Blackboard Lecture and Finishes with Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—With only two days remaining to get the team into shape for the Yale game the Harvard 'Varsity coaches mapped out a long day's work for the players today. The coaches split the afternoon's session into three parts. First the players were taken to the locker building and there lectured at the blackboard on their new defenses and also on some auxiliary plays for their own running game. Then the first team went over to the baseball cage, where there was a real drill. This did not take very long, and then came the usual scrimmage with the scrubs out on the field. This, of course, was mainly assignment work, for Harvard has finished its real football for the year except what will be shown at New Haven. The practice was hard while it lasted.

There was no change in the make-up of the team. Logan, Francke, Mahan, and Bradlee comprised the back field, Hardwick and J. Coolidge were the ends, Parson and Trumbull the tackles, and Wallace the centre. Pennock's visa-vis again was Withington. Weston continuing to be an absentee. The 'Varsity guard still has trouble with his throat, but it was stated tonight that he will be ready to play against Yale even if he does little drilling before the game.

The rush line proposition was helped a little this afternoon by the return to the field of Ernest Soucy. This player was slated to be the 'Varsity centre, but when Mahan was hurt and Hardwick was placed in the back field, Soucy was moved out to end, only to be laid up in his first game. He was not in the line-up today, but it is thought that he will be ready to go back into the game as substitute centre if he is needed. This may be possible, as Bigelow, Wallace's regular substitute, also stands as second man for either Trumbull or Parson.

The Harvard undergraduates held their annual mass meeting in the Union tonight. There were songs and speeches, the team being present, and Capt. Brickley and Coach Haughton telling the boys that the team was ready to meet Yale on even terms. While this was going on the Harvard graduates in Boston were having a festival at their club, the occasion being the banquet to the Harvard crew, which was victorious at the Henley regatta last Summer in England.

Grads Helping to Coach Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 17.—Dartmouth "grads" are coming back to help Coach Cavanagh to get the big Green team in shape for the last game of the year against Syracuse. Larry Barkhart, '10, coach of the Colgate team, which held Syracuse to a 0 to 0 score, arrived here today. Spud Pishon, '10, and Bill Randall, '96, are expected tomorrow. The team was sent through the rudiments of football today. McAuliffe was out, but did not get into practice. His condition was fair, considering the fact that he spent ten days in the hospital. Tomorrow the last scrimmage of the year will be held. The scrubs will be in charge of Barkhart, Randall, and Pishon, and will use Syracuse plays. The 'Varsity will be in charge of Cavanagh, who will develop a defense and offense against these plays.

Carlisle Interested in Next Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Since the Carlisle Indians and Dickinson College resumed athletic relations by placing a football game on their schedules, which event will be played here on Saturday, considerable local interest has developed in the prospective battle. As the Indians and the collegians have frequently practiced together, both are pretty well informed of the other's trick plays. This evening on Indian Field Coach Warner gathered his 'Varsity players from scrimmage, but allowed the scrub and reserve elevens a set-to of thirty minutes' duration. The aborigines got a thorough drill in fundamentals and signals. Carlisle's new back field arrangement is expected to produce good results in the five remaining contests of the Indians' season. Looks Around and Henry Broker, both dependable men, may be expected to alternate at quarter back.

Mattern May Not Play for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 17.—"Joe" Mattern, Lehigh's star half back, probably will not be in shape to get into the Lafayette game. While he was out today in togs and got into the signal practice, little hope is held out that he will have recovered sufficiently from his injury to count on him to any extent on Saturday. Chenoweth and Scruggs made their appearance today for the first time this week, and by tomorrow the others taking the rest cure—Hoban, Ostrum, and Richards—will be out. Chenoweth ran the patched up 'Varsity today and managed to get a great deal of work out of them. There was no attempt at scrimmaging, a long signal drill being all that took place following the limbering up exercises.

Nebraska Would Play Harvard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 17.—The University of Nebraska Athletic Board this evening authorized E. O. Stiehm, director of athletics, to send a telegram to T. K. Richards, manager of Harvard athletics at Cambridge, proposing a post-season game of football between the University teams, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Should Harvard accept the proposal, the suggestion is made that the game be played in New York City.

TO CHECK OPEN PLAYS.

Cornell Working Out Defense Against Penn's Forward Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Cornell football squad struck its first Winter weather of the season here today and the players were glad to seek the shelter of the baseball cage. Some of the 'Varsity backs stayed out-of-doors and Barrett practiced kicking for some time, but finally all of the players went inside and ran through the plays which the coaches have reserved for the Pennsylvania game.

The second team, equipped with the plays that Pennsylvania has used for some time this Fall, was sent against the 'Varsity in a scrimmage and as usual the forward pass plays worked successfully against the first team. Lack of alertness and vigilance against this style of play has been a big weakness of the Cornell team all Fall and it is the one feature of Pennsylvania's attacks over which the coaches are worrying. A number of new plays built around some new passes were tried out this afternoon, Barrett, Shuler, Collyer, O'Hearn and Shelton figuring in the play. Some of them met with success, but on the whole the second team succeeded in blocking them.

Collins at quarterback, Williams and Lewis at the halves and Eckley and Lautz at ends were used on the first team this afternoon. The coaches are giving much time to building up a second team that will be formidable substitutes for the first team.

Mike Kleinert worked out with the 'Varsity for a few minutes. He looked very good and ought to make a place on the 'Varsity team in the Penn game. However, there are so many good back field men that Coach Sharpe will have a hard time making his final selections.

70,055 SEATS IN YALE BOWL.

More Than 80,000 Applications for Tickets for Saturday's Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Work on the new Yale Bowl, where the Harvard-Yale football games will be staged Saturday, was completed today. The engineering company spent the day in putting the finishing touches on. With the new temporary seats the new amphitheatre will seat exactly 70,055 persons, not counting the stand for nearly 300 newspaper men and telegraph operators. Everard Thompson, head of the ticket department, said tonight that the applications for seats have passed the 80,000 mark.

The Yale management has staked out the parking space for automobiles into avenues and streets. More than 6,000 machines can be accommodated. It will require 1,400 attendants to usher the crowd and watch the automobiles. This is exclusive of a big squad of New Haven policemen and firemen who will be on duty.

Army Works on Navy Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—There was a long practice for the Army team today. Following a kicking drill the scrubs, possessing a lot of navy formations, faced the 'Varsity for a forty-minute scrimmage. For half the time the defense was tested with Navy plays, and for the other half the 'Varsity tried out its running attack. It was while the big team was on the offensive that the only score came, Oliphant getting a touchdown after a hard driving attack which started on the scrubs' fifteen-yard line. The 'Varsity experienced considerable trouble in diagnosing the Navy attack, but notwithstanding the scrubs were unable to score. Some changes were made in the line-up of the big team at the start of the workout, Dalton going to left guard, Del Larkin was shifted to right guard from the scrub's tackle position. The latter is over trained and was allowed to lay off. O'Hare relieved Meacham early at the other guard position, and both Kelly and Neyland were used as Merrillat's running mate at end. McEwan hurt his shoulder again and gave way early to Goodman. The hard work will be continued tomorrow. The drill today was staged on a new field laid out near the hotel, and was entirely secret.

Gruelling Drill for N. Y. U.

Coach Reilly put the New York University football squad through one of the most gruelling practices of the season yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, which included a signal drill for both the 'Varsity and second teams as well as a long and rigorous scrimmage. Much attention was devoted to the scrub eleven in order to develop a strong aggregation to cope with the Cullum Hall team at West Point on Friday, but the greater part of this practice was obtained by lining that eleven against the regular men so that both might derive the benefit. The regular Violet eleven took the ball and easily demonstrated its superiority in advancing the leather for long gains. The 'Varsity backfield was then subjected to a more strenuous test, and its own line men were placed against it on the defense. Playing on the opposition, Cusack showed up to good advantage in breaking through the scrub line and spoiling several plays, while Capt. Huntley made several gains for the regular backfield. The former also devoted about half an hour to drop kicking from the thirty-five and forty yard lines and proved to be in his usual form.

Fordham Strengthening Defense.

Forced to continued activity by the cold wind that swept Fordham's gridiron yesterday, the Maroon warriors started on the hardest period of training which has faced them this season. With the Boston college game coming on Saturday and the annual battle with Villanova scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, Coach Wymard has started to bolster up the defense, which seems to be Fordham's only source of worry. Work yesterday consisted mostly of a line workout, with the players all aiming to bind together more firmly "Skip" Wymard's single unit policy, in which every player is responsible for the weaknesses of his neighbors.

To Pick Navy Team This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—Football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon was more spirited than ever, in view of the fact that the final selections for the Army game will be based largely on the showing of the players during this week's practice. Next week will be devoted to putting on the final touches, but the scrimmages will not be as fierce as formerly, as the coaches wish to minimize the chances of injuries. Blodgett is sure of his place at right half back, barring an injury, as his kicking and passing are strong features of the team's playing, and Miles, Mitchell, Failing, Craig, H. Harrison, Bates, and Collins are all possibilities for one of the other three places. Much attention was devoted this afternoon to handling the ball on the long forward pass plays, a feature in which the midshipmen have been weak this year. Capt. Overesch will play left end, and right end will be played by Jackson, T. Harrison, Fischer, Kenworthy, or Armstrong.

W. and J. to Practice on Ohio Field.

It was announced yesterday that the use of the university field at University Heights had been offered to the Washington and Jefferson football team for practice during the visit of that eleven to this city prior to the game with the Rutgers eleven, which is scheduled for Nov. 28 at the Polo Grounds. The Violet team's football season closes on Thanksgiving Day, when it also will play the Rutgers eleven.

Bowdoin Football Captain.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 17.—Guy W. Leadbetter, '16, of South Lincoln, was chosen captain of next year's Bowdoin football team today.

Larchmont Yacht Club Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club, set for Dec. 4, these new officers satisfactory to the Nominating Committee at its meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, will probably be elected:

Commodore—James B. Ford; Vice Commodore—Justice John Proctor Clarke; Rear Commodore—Henry Whiten; Treasurer—Samuel Bell; Secretary—Frank A. Moore;; Trustees, to serve three years—Henry W. Eaton and George W. Plum; Trustees to serve two years—Edmund Fish and William J. Moran; Trustees, to serve one year—James Clark and Charles H. Reisig.

SPRINTING PRIZES POPULAR AT GARDEN

Just Offer $10 and See Cyclists Dash Around the Big Saucer.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M. Fifteenth Hour.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Grenda	1,050	0
Moran and McNamara	1,050	0
Fogler and Hills	1,050	0
Root and Clark	1,050	0
Egg and Verri	1,050	0
Lawrence and Magin	1,050	0
Cameron and Kaiser	1,050	0
Lawson and Drobach	1,050	0
Ryan and Wohlrab	1,050	0
Walthour and Halstead	1,050	0
Bedell and Bedell	1,049	9
Thomas and Hanley	1,049	9
Mitten and Anderson	1,049	9
Dupuy and Seres	1,049	6
Piercey and Cavanagh	1,049	2
Kopsky and Hansen	1,049	2

Leaders—Verri and Egg. Previous record, 1,039 miles and seven laps, made by Hehir and Root in 1912.

With the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden nearly one-third finished, late last night, the contestants were riding at top speed in the midst of prize sprints. Dick Rudolph of the Boston Braves offered a $10 prize to the winner of every mile sprint in twenty miles and the riders, who have been traveling faster than ever before, increased their speed in order to win the money.

Every one of the twenty miles brought forth exhibitions of top speed riding, and some of the sprints were won by inches. After the first ten sprints the riders showed the effects of the strain, and in each mile that followed the riders slowed down in the early laps and did not hit top speed until the last two laps.

The first sprint was won by McNamara, the second by Goulet, the third by Drobach, who finished inches ahead of Egg; the fourth by Grenda, the fifth by McNamara, the sixth by Lawson, the seventh by Drobach, the eighth by McNamara, the ninth by Goulet, the tenth by Grenda, the eleventh by Egg, the twelfth by McNamara, the thirteenth by Goulet, the fourteenth by Drobach, the fifteenth by Lawson, the sixteenth by McNamara, the seventeenth by Walthour, the eighteenth by Halstead, the nineteenth by Ryan, and Goulet was in the lead crossing the twentieth mile mark. The twenty miles were covered in fifty-three minutes. Lawson led for 1,000 miles at 11 o'clock.

A Frenchman who refused to disclose his name and who was a friend of "Tricky" Comes, the Paris cyclist, who was recently killed in the European war, offered a prize of $200 in memory of the deceased French rider, to the winner of a mile sprint, at 12:15 o'clock this morning. Comes was a member of the Comes-Houlier team which won the six-day bicycle race in Paris last year. Alfred Goullet of the Kangaroo team nosed out Jackie Clark in the last lap and won the money.

In the wildest "jam" which has yet occurred in the race, and which started immediately after the Comes memorial sprint, the Wohlrab-Ryan team regained the lap they lost in Monday night's "jam," and the Kopsky-Hansen and Seres-Dupuy teams each lost one lap, and the Cavanagh-Piercey team lost five laps. The "jam" lasted about fifteen minutes.

The largest crowd that has yet attended the race was present last night, and the wildest excitement reigned during the sprints.

In an exhibition quarter-mile sprint at 10 o'clock last night, Frank Kramer, American champion, covered the distance in 0:24 1-5, in a one-mile motor paced sprint, Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, Ohio, made the fast time of 1:37 3-5.

With Fogler leading the riders passed the eight hundredth mile at 1:55, and at 6:35 o'clock Clark led the field past the nine hundredth mile. The 100 miles were covered in the fast time of 4 hours and 40 minutes. The furthest the riders were ahead of a previous record was at 6 o'clock, when 14 miles and 2 laps had been clipped off last year's score. From 6 o'clock on the riders slowed down somewhat from the pace they had been maintaining.

There was a number of mile sprints last night, and one of the most exciting occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. At the sixth lap of the mile the riders speeded up and Jake Magin took the lead. He set a fast pace, but at the eighth lap Norman Anderson shot into the lead. For one complete circuit of the saucer he held the front position, but as he turned from the Madison Avenue curve into the Twenty-sixth Street straightaway, Gos Wohlrab, traveling at top speed, passed him and led the way across the mile mark. These prize sprints have become extremely popular and many of the cycle fans have given $10 prizes.

Gus Wohlrab and Martin Ryan, the Jersey City team, furnished the thrills yesterday afternoon. They were lapped in Monday night's race several times; yesterday attempted to regain their lost distance. Time and again a streak of scarlet would dart away from the field of riders and either Wohlrab or Ryan would be off in an attempt to regain the lost lap, but each time the other riders took up the chase and caught the scarlet jersey before it had much of a lead. Shortly after 4 o'clock Wohlrab made a desperate attempt to recover the lap and was a half lap ahead of his pursuers, but he could not maintain the terrific pace.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the leaders had a score of 705 miles and three laps, which was nine laps better than the record made by the Goullet-Fogler team last year. After 9 o'clock the riders slowed down from the fast pace they had been traveling and at noon they had traveled 762 miles and eight laps, which equaled last year's score. In the afternoon a number of riders, fresh from sleep, returned to the track and records were broken every hour. At 6 o'clock the leaders had a score of 888 miles and two laps, which lowered the record made last year by the Root-McNamara team by fourteen miles and two laps. It was the steady fast riding of the Wohlrab-Ryan team which caused the riders to get so far ahead of the previous record in six hours' riding.

In the prize sprints McNamara finished in the lead twice and Anderson copped the third $10 for a ten-lap sprint.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the special police started to clean house for the first time since the race started and for a few minutes there was lots of excitement. Police reserves were called out and when they made their appearance the crowd tamely walked out of the building.

Only One Columbia Game.

Hopes for the reinstatement of football at Columbia were rudely shaken yesterday when the Student Board rescinded its sanction for an interclass football series on South Field, and limited the sport to one game to be played between the upper classmen and the under classmen. The reason for this move on the part of the student governing board is frankly based upon the lack of interest which the students showed in the class teams. "Dave" Hinshaw of Haverford, coach of the freshman squad, reported last night that only a few of the lads who had played on their school teams had reported, and that the squad had dwindled down to seven men yesterday. The same reports were made by Arthur Howe, the Yale player, and Charley Hann of Harvard, who had undertaken to coach the other squads. The one game that remains on the schedule will be played next Tuesday afternoon on South Field.

Seventeen Teams in College Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Seventeen colleges have entered the annual intercollegiate cross-country run which will be held at Yale next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The list is the largest on record, the entries of Brown, Colby, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Syracuse, and Columbia being added to the usual big university squads, which consist of City College, New York, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. The race will be run over a six-mile course, starting at the Yale Bowl, continuing through the Westville woods, and finishing in the Yale Bowl. It will be the first athletic event in the Bowl.

CAT ROYALTY ON SHOW.

White Aigrette Emerges from Seclusion and Wins.

The royalty of the cat family is now holding forth as the chief attraction at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday opening the two-day judging of the thirteenth annual championship show of the Atlantic Cat Club. The profits are to be set aside for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. In view of the fact that the annual show in the Garden will not be held this year, the present event, which will be continued today, holds particular interest for the lovers of the feline pets.

One of the decidedly interesting features yesterday was the appearance in competition of Champion White Aigrette, owned by Miss Laura Gould Hopkins. This fine animal was thought by many to be dead, owing to an absence from the show ring since 1910. At that time Miss Hopkins had won two championships with her, and, as the cat appeared to be unbeatable, Miss Hopkins decided to place White Aigrette on the retired list in the interest of sport. Yesterday was her first emergence from that retirement, and the cat, though nine years old, is now considered to be a strong contender for the championship of the show, the judging of this feature to be decided today. A worthy contender, however, will be Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Siamese, Lady Sonia, which has won five championships. The best kitten judged in the show was Miss Ava L. Pollard's Blue Boy, a magnificent specimen of the blue Persian. The reserve was Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Greenwich Athalie.

Two kittens that attracted unusual attention were the pair belonging to Mrs. S. R. Kelf's Sapphire and Sapphire Grace. Neither has ever been beaten, and last year, which was their first appearance, they attracted considerable attention during the show at the Garden. They were bred by Mrs. Kelf. The sire was Turks Cap, the famous white cat which was imported from England by Mrs. Chester W. C. Chapin. In yesterday's judging Sapphire received the honor of being the best novice male in the show and Sapphire Grace the best novice female.

There was one cat which showed anger at the coddling that was going on all about it, and would have none of it. This was Beggar Maid, a waif which was taken in by Mrs. S. Loupy about two months ago. It clawed and bit at cats and spectators, and if it had once got loose, which it came near doing on several tries, it might have put to flight all the aristocrats of the tabby world.

Two curiosities of the show were the homely looking Australians, of which there are said to be only four specimens in this country. Their features are more like those of the kangaroo than of a cat. The kitten only was in competition, and he was named Greenwich George Washington. There was but one real upset in calculations, and that came when the Misses Champion's Argent Dream, an excellent chinchilla, defeated Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Greenwich Cherokee.

McGRAW AT HIS DESK.

Manager of Giants Starts Work to Strengthen His Team.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants was at his desk in the New York Club's offices yesterday for the first time since his long vacation in the South. Mr. McGraw had little to say about his plans for next season, but he announced that he had given up the idea of training in California. He now has on his hands the biggest baseball squad that a major league club has ever carried, and in the next few weeks he expects to let out much of his surplus talent.

Manager McGraw plans to go to the training camp in Marlin, Texas, earlier in February than heretofore, and will have his eye on pitchers and a third baseman. He would not say anything about any contemplated change in the outfield, but it is quite probable that if some of the youngsters come up to expectations, there is likely to be some changes in the Giants' line-up for next season.

If the Giant squad gets into condition at Marlin as soon as Manager McGraw expects, it is not unlikely that he may take a team to the coast to play several exhibition games at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The management of the big show is anxious to have the Giants visit the coast, and if the club shows its best form early in the season, the Giant manager may decide to take the trip.

Ira Thomas Not for Yankees.

The mysterious visit of President Ban Johnson of the American League to this city is still unsolved. It was reported yesterday that Johnson was the guest of J. J. Lannin, owner of the Boston Red Sox, at his hotel in Garden City, but neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Lannin visited the hotel during the day. At the offices of the New York Americans all knowledge of Mr. Johnson's visit was denied. The officers also denied the story that Ira Thomas was to be manager of the club next season. It was stated by the officials of the club that no deal had been taken toward the engagement of a manager, and it has not yet been decided where the club will train next Spring.

Winners with the Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., of Brooklyn won the second game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, after 45 innings of play with Louis A. Servatius of this city, the final score being 200 to 166.

Close competition was witnessed last night in Monday night's tournament in the Harlem amateur straight-rail tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest R. W. Levy defeated M. Rosenthal by the score of 50 to 45 in 42 innings. The second game resulted in a victory for C. W. Williard, who defeated L. Kreisman by the score of 50 to 47 in 42 innings.

Archie Gunn won from Arthur Brooks in the amateur championship English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night by the score of 250 to 184 in 85 innings, Gunn making a high break of 28, while the loser's best effort was 18.

In the pocket billiard tourney C. McFarland defeated C. Mead by a score of 75 to 61.

Chandler to Dine Tigers.

The Princeton football team and others, forty-five in all, will dine on Friday night at the Hotel Martinique as the guests of Walter Chandler, Jr., Princeton '96. At the meeting preliminary to the dinner the new Captain of the team will be announced.

Hudson Boat Club Benefit Ball.

The Hudson Boat Club, which lost its boathouse by fire on Sept. 3, will hold a benefit ball and entertainment at Alhambra Hall, 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, Saturday evening, Nov. 21. The proceeds will be used to erect a new boathouse at the old site, 127th Street and Hudson River. The entertainment will be given by many well-known stars of the amateur and professional stage and will be staged under the direction of Bert Standler. All the rowing, boat, and athletic clubs around New York will be well represented.

Hughitt Michigan's Football Star.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—"Tommy" Hughitt, quarter back on this year's University of Michigan football team, has been awarded the Heston-Schulz Cup as the most valuable player on the squad. The trophy, named for the two Michigan players who made Walter Camp's all-time-all-American eleven, is awarded annually to the player selected by the votes of the head coach, first assistant coach, and trainer of the Wolverine team. The idea of awarding the cup is to select the player who has done the most for his team, not only in actual games and practice, but off the field and through his example and help to the other men on the squad.

"Ms" were awarded to the following sixteen players who participated in the season's games: Capt. James W. Raynsford, Ernest H. Hughitt, William O. Cochran, Lewis C. Reimann, Robert W. Watson, John Maulbetsch, and Efton K. James, all of Michigan; Frank M. McHale, Logansport, Ind.; Karl S. Staats, Tacoma, Wash.; Leland P. Benton, Valparaiso, Ind.; John J. Lyons, Pittsburgh; Clyde B. Pastian, Williamsport, Penn.; J. Bland Catlett, Brookings, S. D.; Lawrence L. Slawn, Dallas, Texas; Thomas R. Bushnell, East Cleveland, Ohio, and Maurice F. Dunne, Springfield, Ill.

Bresnahan Deals Fall Through.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Roger Bresnahan announced today that two deals regarding his future—one by which he would have become manager of the Brooklyn Federals and another by which he hoped to own the Cleveland Association franchise and transfer it to Toledo—are off. He is now, he said, "just catcher of the Chicago Nationals." As for rumors that he might succeed Henry O'Day as Cub manager, Bresnahan said he had not conferred with President Thomas. His trip to Chicago, he said, was made for private reasons.

GALLANT REPEATS WITH LEACH CROSS

Boston Boxer Clearly Outpoints East Side Dentist Second Time This Fall.

Twice during the last few weeks Leach Cross, the east side dentist, has been compelled to acknowledge defeat, and both times at the hands of the same man. Recently at Boston Gilbert Gallant, a rugged New England boxer, earned a decision over Cross after twelve rounds of fast milling, and last night at the Empire Athletic Club, 107th Street and Park Avenue, the Boston man emphasized that victory by winning a ten-round bout in an impressive manner. On the occasion of his first defeat Cross made a strenuous protest, but he had no comeback on the second encounter, as Gallant had a sufficient margin at the end of the contest to leave no doubt as to the result.

The contest, which drew a crowded house, was a hurricane affair, with plenty of action throughout. Cross, who is essentially a slugger, found his master in the first six rounds. He made a desperate effort to turn the tide of battle in the remaining sessions, but the commanding lead secured by Gallant proved too much for him. Gallant is a hard man to beat, as his record of the last year proves, but whether a different result might have been obtained in a longer contest is an open question.

Cross made a splendid rally when almost certain defeat was staring him in the face. From the sixth round he appeared to grow stronger, while the pace plainly told on his opponent. The latter was very tired at the close of the tenth round and breathing heavily, while Cross showed little signs of the terrible milling he had gone through. The New Englander was bleeding freely from the mouth, the result of frequent visitations from the local boxer's glove, and appeared to be somewhat out of condition.

Two knockdowns were scored during the bout, both of which were credited to Gallant. The second blow in the first round sent Cross to the mat. It was a left hook and landed with terrific force on the dentist's jaw. It followed a similar blow which somewhat dazed Cross. The local boxer was floored with a third, but was able to resume in nine seconds. Gallant made a determined effort to finish the contest in this round, but Cross clinched and saved himself. Again in the fifth Gallant worked another left hook on the same spot, but with less force, and Cross took his time in resuming the contest.

During the early stages of the contest Cross was unable to get home any of his vicious swings, although he made many attempts. Gallant, with a confidence born of a previous victory, carried the fight to his man, and had him hanging on to escape punishment. In the fourth round Cross cut loose in the last four rounds and landed repeatedly, but failed to turn the tide.

While it was a bad night for Leach Cross, he had the satisfaction of seeing a fifth member of the family make a successful ring debut. Marty Cross, a range-y twenty-year-old brother of the dentist, defeated Joe Davis in a six-round battle. The newcomer is fairly clever, but showed a lack of ring experience. He had his man in bad straits twice, but did not know enough of the game to finish him. He is a promising boxer and unless sent against high-class talent should develop into a good welterweight.

JACK JOHNSON MATCHED.

Signs to Fight Jess Willard in March, Probably in Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Articles were signed today for a boxing contest of from twenty to forty-five rounds between Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight champion, and Jess Willard, an American "white hope." The fight will take place during the last two weeks in March at some place to be chosen on Feb. 15. It is said that the battleground probably will be Mexico.

Each of the boxers deposited $1,000 to guarantee his appearance at the ringside. Johnson is to receive $30,000 for fighting.

Minor Boxing Cases Heard.

Two cases of minor interest were considered by the Boxing Commission at its meeting yesterday. Complaints had been made to the board that Soldier Bartfield and Al McCoy were guilty of boxing after the bell had sounded at the Broadway Sporting Club last week. The Commissioners summoned the boxers and Referee John Haukaup before them yesterday to straighten out the situation. It was explained by Dan Morgan and John Dunn, respective managers of McCoy and Bartfield, that neither boxer had heard the final bell, and could, therefore not be held responsible if they had fought after the gong sounded. Referee Haukaup offered the same explanation, and the commission decided that a new bell was needed by the Broadway Club, and disposed of the case with that verdict.

Decision was reserved in the case brought by John Reisler, manager of Willie Beecher, against Willie MacDonald, manager of the New Polo A. A. Reisler, through his counsel, asserted that MacDonald had given him a check for $250 as part of Beecher's guarantee for fighting Al Williams three weeks ago, and that the check was repeatedly returned to him from the bank it was drawn on, marked "no good." The check was made out in the name of J. Malley. Attorney Goldsmith, representing Reisler, asked the commission to reserve its decision, and this was done, in the hope that a settlement may be reached between Reisler and MacDonald.

Because Commissioner Price was absent no action was taken on the application for a license by the Coney Island A. C., which proposes conducting bouts at its clubhouse on the Bowery and Surf Avenue, Coney Island.

Shugrue Outpoints Mohr.

Joe "Young" Shugrue, the Jersey City lightweight, was entitled to the honors over Walter Mohr of Brooklyn at the end of their ten-round bout, which featured the programme at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night. The little Jersey City boxer was the aggressor throughout and landed the most effective blows. It was an interesting bout and full of action from start to finish, but Shugrue's cleverness and ability to hit hard earned him the honors in the majority of rounds. Mohr was a willing opponent and, although outpointed, gave a good account of himself.

Ten-Rounders at Fairmont A. C.

The heavyweight special show that will be put on at the Fairmont Athletic Club tomorrow night will furnish plenty of action, as the contestants are noted for their aggressiveness. The main event will bring together Colin Bell, the best heavyweight in Australia, and Tom Kennedy. The latter has been fighting himself into condition. In his battle with Reich he showed all his old-time cleverness. This time he will be in better condition. Bell has never appeared in New York. His only bout in this country was against Sam Langford in Boston. In the semi-final Tom Gibbons, brother of the St. Paul Wizard, will box Billy Glover. The first of the ten-rounders is between Al Kubiak and Whitey Allen.

Cathedral Bouts Postponed.

The amateur boxing bouts under the auspices of the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn scheduled for last night and tomorrow, were postponed until Dec. 17 and 19.

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SKEA STAR IN GAMES.

Principal Victor in Co. F Athletics in 22d Regiment Armory.

Matt Skea, the Pastime Athletic Club runner, played the principal rôle in the season's first indoor games of Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, in the West 168th Street armory last night. Starting from scratch in the 600 yards handicap, the feature event, Skea was the winner in a close finish from J. O'Connor, who ran with an allowance of 20 yards. O'Connor held the lead turning into the stretch, but Skea had too much speed in reserve for his rival, and won by about two yards.

After this victory the Pastime representative was anchor man for the "Irish" relay team, which scored a hollow triumph over the "German" quartet. In the final lap Skea had as his opponent P. Purtell, and he far outdistanced the latter.

J. P. Burch won the 880 yards heavy marching order handicap from the five yard mark, after G. A. Kellner, off 40 yards, had been disqualified for dropping his hat and drinking cup. Kellner collapsed at the finish and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to be assisted to his company's quarters.

Bob Dieges, son of Capt. Dieges, was scratch man in the marching order event, and just failed to catch Burch at the tape. The time for the race was 3 minutes 13 seconds. Summary:

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by P. Purtell, (scratch;) A. Foster, (10 yards,) second; C. Newman, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:36.

880-Yard Heavy Marching Order, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Burch, (5 yards;) Robert Dieges, (scratch,) second; M. Roth, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:13.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Newman; G. A. Kellner, second; L. Eisenreich, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

600-Yard Handicap.—Won by Matt Skea, (scratch;) J. O'Connor, (20 yards,) second; L. Eisenreich, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:23 1-5.

Four-Lap Relay Race.—Won by Irish team, (O'Connor, Cooper, Eisenreich, and Skea;) German team, (Ackerman, Newman, Cramer, and Purtell,) second. Time 1:54.

Will Hold H. S. Championship.

At a meeting of the High School Games Committee at the headquarters of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday afternoon, all doubt as to the holding of the annual high school track and field indoor games was removed. Up to then there was grave doubt as to whether the committee would favor the event, in so much as there was a heavy financial loss entailed last season and a considerable lack of enthusiasm, although the games offered keen competition. To ascertain the feeling of the Principals of the high schools, a letter was sent to them asking their opinion in the matter and stating that if they were unwilling to accord their support, the games would be eliminated this season. The replies received gave assurance of support, with the result that the committee has decided to hold the meet at one of the armories, a selection to be made later.

Contrary to the desire of many of the high schools, the committee choose the Jamaica cross-country course for the event, which is to be run on Dec. 5. The opponents of Jamaica wanted the city course through Prospect Park selected.

A protest by Stuyvesant High School from the decision of one of the officials in the high school soccer tournament was not allowed and this school has withdrawn from the event. All of the games in which it has participated will be eliminated from the standing of the teams, and the future games canceled.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS OUT.

Tie Results in Competition for a Special Cup.

At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Men's Golf and Tennis Clubs, held at Healy's last night, plans for a country club for newspaper workers were discussed and a club was organized. The officers are: President—George L. Cooper, Telegram; Vice President—F. J. Pope, Tribune; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Fireman, Herald.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday the final golf tournament of the season was held, with several special features. There was a tie for the special cup offered by the club, David Hall, Herald, and E. B. Davis, American, both turning in cards of 70. Hall's score was 91—21, 70, while Davis's score was 105—35, 70. R. B. Foster was second with a score of 93—20, 73.

The flag contest on the meadow holes was won by R. F. Foster, while the driving contest was won by F. K. Flaugh with a drive of 250 yards.

The other scores were as follows: H. Haines, 90—15, 75; J. G. Logan, 90—15, 75; A. H. Hedley, 89—14, 75; A. J. Gifford, 91—14, 77; A. C. Murray, 92—14, 78; F. P. Roth, 93—11, 82; J. C. Flinn, 97—15, 82; F. K. Flaugh, 85—7, 78; F. J. Pope, 94—15, 79.

National Golf Meeting Jan. 8.

The date for the annual dinner and meeting of the United States

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 191..

OUR PROSPEROUS FOREIGN TRADE

There was an increase of imports by $5,038,476 during October, and a decrease of exports by $76,577,612. The result is a decrease of our excess of exports from $138,912,162 last year to $57,305,074. The showing is, nevertheless, encouraging, because the comparison with last year is unfair. The year 1913 stood in a class by itself, owing to an unusual increase in exports and decrease in imports. There is no precedent for such an excess of exports in October as last year's. This year's excess of exports is much more nearly normal, and means what it seems to mean. Last year's phenomenal figures were subject to an offset in the movement of capital which is lacking this year, and will be lacking hereafter. It is a real and nearly irreducible balance in our favor, and it will puzzle our foreign customers to keep their account balanced unless we take their notes in settlement.

Last year we were skimping our importations because we did not feel prosperous, and we were stimulating our exports to pay our debts abroad. This year that is exactly reversed. It is our foreign friends who are skimping their imports, and stimulating their exports, at reductions in price we may be sure, looking at the foreign exchange market. In volume of trade our foreign business is satisfactory, and it is steadily improving. Beginning with April there was an excess of imports for four successive months, and we were exporting gold in volume no other country could have endured. In September there was an excess of exports of merchandise of $17,000,000, and in October we added $40,000,000 to that figure.

Our foreign trade is quite as good as our transatlantic customers can afford to have it, or as we ought to wish it. We ought to have some mercy for their troubles. We ought rather to wish to see our domestic trade as near to the mark as our foreign trade. Then we should have truly good times, and little left to wish for.

COUNTING THEIR CHICKENS.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have every reason for gratulation over the immediate outcome of the recent elections, but they are pressing things a little far when they attribute the prosperity of which there are some signs to their own victory under a high tariff banner. And their announcement that that banner will be the one under which the party will march to complete victory in 1916 is at least premature.

The improvement in business conditions which is undoubtedly going on all over the country has very little connection with politics in any direction. It is chiefly due to the adjustment of men's minds to the extraordinary situation they have been compelled, suddenly and without preparation, to face. At the outset there were general amazement, confusion, and apprehension. The closing of Exchanges was in part the cause and in part the effect of this unprecedented whirl of emotion throughout the business world. But for more than three months men in every occupation and in every branch of production and distribution have been studying, at first anxiously, then resolutely, and finally with a good deal of cheerfulness, how to carry on their affairs and how to effect the daily transactions that are not necessarily influenced by the war. This universal and steady application of human energy and intelligence along the lines of least resistance has gradually started again the vast and powerful machinery that serves the needs of a hundred millions of people. And "times" are improving.

Probably the only political measure that has had much to do with this wholesome and welcome change is the reform and development of the banking system. This is really political only in the sense that it is the result of legislation, but that legislation was not by any means strictly partisan. It was, on the contrary, in a remarkable degree, the fruit of a spirit of deliberation and mutual consideration which secured the co-operation of qualified persons of all parties and of men independent of party. Much credit is due to the Democratic leaders, and especially to the President, for this wise process, but there is no "capital" in it for their party, and it is to their honor that they sought none.

As the work of readjustment goes on and the business of the country assumes its normal character, it is not easy to see how the Republicans of the Pennsylvania type can hope for any advantage politically by striving to reopen the tariff agitation, and to carry it on for the next two years. Such tactics could tend only to defer the restoration of confidence, to check the impulse of enterprise that is steadily spreading, to add a new and needless element of doubt and uncertainty to a situation that demands the utmost possible stability. As we have already had occasion to point out, the Democratic Party on the figures of the elections is not a majority party, and if the process of reintegration of the opposition goes on, it will have a hard fight to keep the power it won two years ago. The energetic agitation for revision of the tariff upward which the Penrose Republicans propose certainly will make that fight easier.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season has opened with a substantial promise of success which may be taken to indicate either that the public demand for opera has not been decreased by the hard times or that the times are not so hard as we had been led to fear. With the opera New York's social season fairly begins. That it is likely to be less gay than usual, that its pleasures will generally be taken gravely, and even curtailed, in view of the intense suffering of so many of our fellow-beings in Europe, is admitted. But there is assurance now that the opera will not suffer from lack of patronage, and it is a matter for general congratulation that the artistic promise of the Metropolitan has never been better. Again the wonderful CARUSO, whose voice positively improves with the flight of years, returns in his best form; and the company contains singers of the highest renown and ample gifts for the interpretation of dramatic music of every school.

In a social sense the first opera night equaled the most noteworthy of former seasons, it could hardly surpass them, in the numbers, the quality, or the enthusiasm of the audience or its variety. No other Opera House in the world is so cosmopolitan, none has an auditorium more commodious or better designed for both show and comfort, and none a stage better fitted for elaborate pictorial display. During the next twenty-two weeks there will be many fresher works in the bill than VERDI'S "Masked Ball," which served admirably, however, to begin a season of dramatic singing by bringing forward conspicuously an unusually large number of dramatic artists who can sing.

CARRY THE NEWS TO WASHINGTON.

There seems to be only one man in official life at Washington who is aware that the election approves and sustains his opinion that there is a new temper in affairs. All the others are laying plans anew for the old games which have failed to carry the country's approval. There is to be another River and Harbor bill, and another Ship Purchase bill, or perhaps a Ship Loan bill. There is to be a Public Buildings bill and a $25,000,000 Good Roads bill. Representative LEWIS and Postmaster General BURLESON, of course, will revive their Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. The argument is that the Government has demonstrated its capacity to conduct public utilities by the success of the parcel post.

The argument will be more convincing when the Post Office is able to make a statement of account showing that success in a manner that a business man will admit. A fictitious profit, with unpaid creditors clamoring at the Treasury, is not a basis for further adventures of the sort. It is true that the people are pleased with the parcel post, but it is not true that they are so pleased with the Government's administration of it that they would favor another adventure of that kind. There is no such sentiment against the telegraph and telephone service as there was against the express service. The patrons of the express companies were willing to have even unfair competition established, and there was no prospect of any competition except the Government's. The wire service is exceptionally efficient, the charges reasonable, and the competition too genuine to please the competitors. There is no prospect of either better or cheaper service, but there is every reason to suppose that the American standard would sink to that of other Government facilities of the sort.

It would not be possible to consider the proposal as in line with the President's desire to give business a rest during the remainder of his term. If the wire service is to follow the express service it would next be proposed to take over the railways. Anything more unsettling than that could hardly be imagined. Everybody would be against it except the jobmaking politicians. The only vote they control is the job hunters' vote. The trouble about this proposal is that it makes too many jobs for the good of those who do not fill them. Popular government is not government by the votes of the Government employés. It is undesirable that a considerable fraction of the electorate should be disfranchised by virtue of employment, or that that element of the electorate should be large enough to have the balance of power between the parties. The Democrats did not carry the country on a proposal to provide as much Government competition with private enterprise as possible, and in as many different branches of business. Nor could they carry the country on a proposal of that sort without agitation against which the President is right in setting his face, on his interpretation of the country's sentiment for business peace.

What the Democrats promised the country was to substitute flagitious protection to privileged interests by "legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry." Because the Government has not been opposed in destroying the express industry it does not follow that it would be supported in destroying private wire service. There is no sort of doubt that the country is against the destruction of the railway industry. There is no sort of demand for Government ownership outside of politics. That is reason enough for everybody outside politics to oppose each and every advance toward anything more of the kind.

THE SHORT SESSION.

In less than three weeks the short session of Congress will begin. Plans for its work are already under way, and some of the work upon the bills has been begun. It is not too soon, therefore, to suggest to those having authority that as little legislation as possible will best please the people.

The short session is always devoted mainly to the passage of appropriation bills, and the time allotted is scant even for that purpose. Nominally it is a three months' session; actually, under the practice in Congress, the work is done in about six weeks. Congress meets on the first Monday in December and adjourns over the holidays without beginning its work. "Over the holidays" is a liberally interpreted phrase, and it is well on in January before it meets for real business. A week or so is then consumed in getting the machinery cranked up, and as by law Congress has to adjourn on March 4, its effective labors have to be done in not much over six weeks.

While this time is barely enough for the supply bills, the desire for personal or party capital frequently brings about the attempt to jam into this crowded session measures of general character, and they are always sure to be ill-considered and hastily patched. The arguments against doing so are always strong, and this year they are reinforced by another one. It is that the unprecedentedly long session recently ended has given the country such a dose of legislation as it has not had in men's memories. The nation has had all it can stand for the present. Whatever measures the President has to propose should be deferred until the long session of the next Congress; and the individual Senators and Representatives should contain their desire for celebrity until then. Let them buckle down to the appropriation bills and give the country a year of repose.

HE WILL BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

It is to be regretted that President BUTLER did not make his meaning clearer when he said in his annual report that every candidate for admission to Columbia University should be examined "as to his physical fitness "to follow and to profit by a college "or a university course." Of course he could not have meant what the words seem to imply—that a university education should be denied to all but the physically well equipped. To deny an education to one who is mentally but not physically fitted for the battle of life would be to deny him the only weapon with which he could hope to enter it; it would be to disarm him.

It would be more than an injustice to the individual—it would be a wrong to the community. The world owes much to the physically unfit. It would be less worth living in today but for the brilliant consumptives and cripples and blind and deaf men who have enriched it. In our craze for efficiency and for standardizing everything we are in danger of forgetting that there are other things in the world, too. We cannot do without the consumptive Stevensons, the anaemic Voltaires, the blind Miltons, the deaf Beethovens, the hunchback Alexander Popes, the clubfoot Byrons, the helpless Prescotts. A rule that would have deprived HUME of an education would have been costly to the world. Enforced against ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it would have deprived American history of one of its noblest figures.

Dr. BUTLER did not mean this, surely, and we are sorry that his language was susceptible of such an interpretation, for it will be interpreted in this way by the people who jump to conclusions, and it may do harm. Those who would standardize the human race in a Procrustean bed will take too much comfort from it. Let us not be too dogmatic with Nature; she has her dogmas, but she likes to play disconcerting tricks with ours.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in the "White Papers" which have been published by THE TIMES the document in the German diplomatic correspondence described as "Annex 2," being a message from the German Imperial Chancellor to the Confederated Governments of Germany, lacks a date line. The date should be Berlin, July 28, 1914. It was a typographical omission which can be readily supplied in pen or pencil by those who have preserved their copies of the "White Papers."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Audacious and Louis of Battenberg.

Searchers for strange coincidences, chronological and other, being an industrious as well as an ingenious tribe, should have found before this, it would seem, a particularly fine specimen in the fact that Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned his place as First Sea Lord on the British Board of Admiralty the day after the Audacious went down off the coast of Ireland.

Of course he who, on no better ground than this sequence of events, should assert that the two bore to each other the relation of cause and effect would be bold, and he who found in it a reason, or even an excuse, for impugning the loyalty of the Prince to his adopted country would be nothing less than reckless. Nevertheless, it is "strange," and about as much so as any coincidence is, that after enduring for a considerable period the criticism directed by a part of the London press against letting a man of Austrian birth and close German affiliations retain a position where he could control and direct, in considerable measure, the movements of the British Navy, the Prince should have yielded to the pressure on learning, as he doubtless had when he wrote his letter of resignation, that the Audacious had gone down.

To that disaster there was no reference either in the Prince's letter or in that written the next day, Oct. 29, by WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, the First Lord of the Admiralty, regretfully admitting that the Prince's retirement was in the circumstances wise, if not necessary. How much stronger the demand for that retirement would have been had the British public been then as well informed as were these two officials in regard to what had happened, they were well aware. Rightly or wrongly, some would have seen in the ordering of the Audacious and her companion ships to a place so remote from a possible advance into English waters of the German Navy something sinister as well as mysterious.

And now those same suspicious persons may discover in it the adequate explanation, hitherto missing, of the Admiralty's long concealment of the great loss. It was, they will say, that the loss and the resignation might be brought too near together—in the hope, inevitably futile, that they would not be brought together at all.

Reciprocal Admissions of Courage.

A more remarkable tribute to the courage and prowess of "the enemy" was probably never given than is the one sent out for publication yesterday by the British Government's Official News Bureau. In it the German soldiers, young and old, are credited not only with the ability to face death with dauntless heroism, but the system of training to military service that made a whole nation of such men is held up as worthy of imitation by the English people, or, if not quite that, at least as deserving of their serious attention.

The underlying purpose of this eulogy is easy enough to guess, of course—it is to remove from minds at home any belief they may still have, as a result of previous boastings about British superiority, that the task confronting them is one requiring less than all their energy to perform, and, in brief, to encourage enlistment by showing the necessity for it. But the admissions made by the Official News Bureau may possibly have another consequence.

They must be read in connection with the like admissions coming from the Germans and French. The former are no longer talking about any of their opponents as "despicable," and the French as well as the English realize the valor of the Germans. This being the case, and as all of the antagonists are speaking of each other with a certain respect as antagonists, the way would seem to be open—or opening—for peace negotiations as between honorable and honored equals.

There would be no humiliation, now, in that, for the fighting abilities of them all have been more than sufficiently proved to the world at large. Indeed, even the unfortunate Belgians, though they had no military training at all, in comparison with the Germans, did not suffer by comparison with their neighbors on the battlefield.

Missionary Work Up to Date.

It seems that a missionary home here from South America on a vacation has felt the need of weapons other than spiritual in the conduct of his work. So he has gone up into Connecticut and ordered 100,000 rifles and 100,000,000 cartridges. And, in order that he may be sure of both of good quality, he has insisted on getting the particular kinds used in the French Army.

So at least says one of the big Connecticut manufacturers of lethal wares in order to explain the increased activity recently observed at his plant. The missionary himself, strangely enough, has not been questioned by the enterprising reporters, and yet he must have an interesting story to tell about conditions in his "field." His methods of conversion are seemingly new, or else a revival of those so old as to be unfamiliar, which comes to the same thing.

The suspicion that there is no missionary thus utilizing his vacation may come to some. There are people who would doubt even the assurances of a Connecticut arms manufacturer, but they are people who would doubt anything. Of course the story is true.

Protesting Against Censorship.

Bitterness and vehemence increasing day by day mark the protests of the English press at the restrictions of the military censorship, and this feeling is frequently voiced in Parliament. There is general recognition that information likely to be useful to the enemy should not be published, and there was at first an inclination to abide as uncomplainingly as loyally by the decisions of the military experts in regard to what was and what was not such information. But as time has gone on, confidence in the wisdom, the necessity, the justification of these decisions has waned, and the common feeling now in journalistic circles apparently is that the censors often exercise their powers for no reason at all, and that at other times they do it for reasons that might more correctly be called political than military.

Free people like to be informed as to the progress of what, after all, are their own affairs, not those of a few officials, and they resent especially a guarding of their sensibilities from news which they consider themselves well able to bear.

The French, as well as the English, are growing restive, and though as yet they are only jesting about the mystery in which the work of their army is wrapped, the jests show a tendency to change into anger. What the Germans think of the even more rigorous censorship to which they are subjected we are not allowed to know, but glimpses of dissatisfaction among them are occasionally to be caught.

Perhaps successful war can be conducted only in secret, but if so the fact reveals anew how anachronistic war is, and forms another reason for detesting it.

TAMMANY IN CONGRESS.

Republican Chairman Hilles Points Out Its New Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial reply to the remarks which I made at the Labor Temple you took me to task for pointing out Tammany's power and opportunity in the Sixty-fourth Congress. You enlarge upon my statement that twenty Tammany members will hold the balance of power in the House of Representatives. The extended remarks read:

If it [Tammany] does not get some jobs in the Customs House it will hold up the appropriation bills and paralyze the Government or starve it into submission.

My comment did not go so far. In discussing Secretary Bryan's fiction that the Democrats were victorious in the recent election, I called attention to the decline in their majority in the House of Representatives from 167 to 31, (this last figure being their present claim, but the fact being that the majority is only 29.) This loss of 68 Congressmen by the Democrats was one measure of their defeat. Then I inquired how a man of President Wilson's mold could consider it a victory when the margin has been so reduced that if Tammany should vote with the opposition the President's party would find itself in the minority. You say:

Besides, Mr. Hilles, Tammany's twenty votes do not hold the balance of power. The Democratic majority is 31.

Let us consider that point for a moment. Subject to change by death or resignation, the Sixty-fourth Congress will be composed of:

Democrats	220
Republicans	196
Progressives	7
Socialist	1
Prohibitionist	1

Hence, the strength of the combined opposition to Democracy will be 208, and if the twenty Tammany members should desert their Democratic colleagues on a rollcall and vote with the opposition, the Democratic strength would be reduced to 210 and the opposition's total vote would rise to 225. Even if the 7 Progressives were to unite with the Democrats, Tammany would still hold the balance of power.

You say that Tammany tyranny in Congress would be regrettable, but that when the Tiger is surrounded by the old wolves of Congress he is a babe in the woods. As a matter of fact he is as menacing as a wild animal in the woods. With Mr. Clark in the chair and Mr. Underwood translated to the Senate, Mr. Fitzgerald is the most forceful figure on the floor. The Democrats will probably designate Representative Claude Kitchen of Scotland Neck, N. C., as their floor leader, but Mr. Fitzgerald, who has served ten years, is his peer as a parliamentarian and his superior at rough-and-tumble debate.

What provocation have the New York Congressmen to oppose the President? The answer is that influential members of Mr. Wilson's Administration vigorously opposed Mr. Fitzgerald's return to Congress. An attempt was made to discredit him and to starve him out. Patronage which would have been conceded to him if he had been a Democratic member from New Jersey was withheld from him and utilized in the fight against him. His New York colleagues were humiliated, and they sought redress at the White House. It may be sordid to suggest that Tammany wants "some jobs in the Custom House," but men very high in the Administration who were leading the fight on Fitzgerald did not hesitate to dangle jobs in his district before the eyes of possible converts to their cause.

The point I sought to make at the Labor Temple was not that Tammany should rebel or retaliate, but that one result of the recent election would be either a reversal of the Administration's attitude toward the New York Congressmen or the defeat of every measure upon which the opposition to Democracy is united. They must stop starving the Tiger; they must pamper and patronize it; otherwise the Tiger will turn in self-defense.

The Democratic membership of the House of Representatives having been reduced to a point where the President is placed at the mercy of Tammany, is it true that the result of the November election was such a glorious victory for the national Administration as Mr. Bryan's fancy has painted?

CHARLES D. HILLES.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

A Contrast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among recent utterances concerning the war two stand out as particularly illuminating. One is by a Frenchman, the other by a German. The one is calm, dispassionate, manly, far-seeing, and it dissects the modern spirit of Pan-Germanism with a skilful touch, showing it to be the cult of the dominant upper class, and it hails the final inevitable German defeat as not merely a victory for the Allies, but the emancipation of Germany, for which he shows only good-will.

But the German! Good heavens! What is the world to think of this turkey cock, strutting around the barnyard with his tail feathers spread? "Sound and fury signify nothing." Mark you, he has heard it said that the German soldiers are barbarians. But does he resent the gross slander? Does he insist that they are all "gentil parfait knights"? Far from it. He is immensely gratified at the epithet. That is just what he wants them to be. Listen to this great personage:

Frankly, we are and must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the utmost degree. We owe no explanations to any one. Every act of whatever nature committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which must be dictated to the world. The commonest, ugliest stone to mark the burial place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together.

The name of the Frenchman is M. de Lapradelle of the University of Paris. The name of the German is Major Gen. von Disfurth.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914. R. S. S.

Avoiding the Censor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you can give publicity to the following, which I took from a philatelic journal, it may help to swell the Belgian relief funds a few dollars: A postcard has been received in this country by a Danish woman, the writer of which, a Belgian, advised her to remove the stamp, as it was rare. Under this she was found the sentence, "Stamp worth 50fm." (We are sorry.) A clever way of avoiding censorship.

ARTHUR LACHET.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

OPEN-SHOP EMPLOYERS

Favor Collective Bargaining, but Object to Union Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the published report of the statement of Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that the forthcoming report of the commission would state that only five out of the 300 employers who appeared as witnesses were opposed to the underlying principles of collective bargaining, it is only fair to add that some qualification of this broad statement is necessary.

The writer, as counsel for a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, National Founders' Association, National Metal Trades Association, National Erectors' Association, and National Council for Industrial Defense, and in pursuance of an arrangement with the commission for the assistance of the open-shop employers of the country in securing witnesses and evidence for the commission's hearings, has attended practically all of the public hearings excepting two since the middle of July, and has assisted in securing many of the witnesses from the employers who have appeared.

A very large percentage of the employer witnesses in these hearings are working open shop. Many of them have had previous experience with trade agreements under a closed shop, which was so unsatisfactory as to lead them to adopt the open-shop policy. These employers, while in the main admitting in theory the principles of collective bargaining, coupled this admission with many conditions and qualifications which it would be necessary for organized labor to meet before in their judgment collective bargaining could become successful in operation. Their testimony as to these necessary conditions was based upon their own individual experience.

The limitation of apprentices, the persistent opposition to labor-saving devices, the general and insidious restriction and limitation upon the efficiency of the individual, the opposition to the introduction of efficiency systems even on Government work, the lack of civil responsibility on the part of the union for unlawful acts, the great increase in jurisdictional disputes among unions resulting in delays and strikes in matters over which the employer has no voice or control, the great increase in the use of sympathetic strikes by which the business of the innocent third parties is attacked and tied up—all these different incidents and features of collective bargaining as carried on at present under a closed-shop policy were cited as reasons why the employer does not voluntarily enter into collective trade agreements.

I am sure Mr. Walsh would not desire a wrong impression to be gained from his statements as to the real attitude of employers, and it is evident, of course, that any statement by the commission concerning the testimony of employers on the subject of collective bargaining would not be adequate unless it stated such attitude fully and completely.

WALTER DREW,
Counsel Joint Committee of Associated Employers.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

An Unusual Dog Journey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Inquirer" has an interesting piece of reading in today's TIMES as to a dog having followed his master 119 miles. I think I can beat his "record" by some 21 miles. It happened in 1890. Father, then a Government official, and a passionate hunter, had been transferred from S——, in the now well-known Northern Carpathians, in Hungary, to Z——, 222 kilometers (about 140 miles) away. Among his hunting dogs there was a fourteen-year-old dachshund, Oli by name, which he had, as a token of esteem, left with one of his friends. We were hardly settled in our new domicile when father received a letter from his friend telling him that Oli had disappeared. Father was rather sorry about it, for he was, as all hunters are, very fond of his dogs, when a week after, Oli, all worn out and starved, suddenly reappeared.

This is, I think, a very remarkable feat. The dog had traversed the 222 kilometers in less than a week, through a very mountainous country, and without being able to follow us on the "scent," as we made the trip by rail.

DR KAY.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

What the British Soldiers Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter received from London says that articles urgently needed for the front are:

Mufflers of plain knitted wool, khaki color or dark gray, 12 inches wide, 2½ yards long, no tassels, no fringes.

Knitted woolen mitts, or fingerless gloves, same colors.

Knitted cholera belts.

Shirts of khaki-colored or dark gray flannel, to be made with band and turn-down collar, (separate,) very wide between the shoulders and from under the arms.

Although most of us prefer to give to the wounded and other sufferers of the war all that we can spare after our usual donations to our own hospitals and other charities, and feel that the English Government should provide all clothing for its army, there are many women busily knitting in response to appeals from England. It is well for them to know exactly what is wanted. I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will make the list public.

ELIZABETH HARRIMAN.

Berryville, Va., Nov. 15, 1914.

The London Tramway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report in Sunday's issue of the investigations regarding Europe's tramway systems is, I believe, wrong as to London and its environs. The London County Council, which controls this system, has given the Londoner commodious, well-lighted cars, constructed to carry passengers outside as well as in. So steady, by reason of their greater weight, that both reading and writing (the latter a great convenience to business men) are possible in transit.

The law against overcrowding and the filthy habit of expectoration are both rigidly enforced. Contrary to your statement, there is an all-night service, and the outlying districts constituting Greater London are linked up at least as far as Hampton Court—twelve miles from St. Paul's.

I lived and worked in London many years, and can vouch for the added pleasure and comfort these splendid cars have given to the lives of the workers.

BRITANNIA.

New York, Nov. 15, 1914.

Women Who Knit at Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a visitor to this city, and therefore a stranger to its ways, may I be permitted to ask if it is the custom here for ladies to take their knitting and embroidery when they go to concerts? This I have observed on several occasions within the last two weeks, once being unfortunate enough to be sufficiently close to hear the clicking of the knitting needles of one member of the audience. Surely fine soloists and celebrated orchestras are worthy of undivided attention, and if people wish to indulge in occupations of this nature, they should do so in some place other than the concert room.

From my standpoint, and I think all true music lovers will agree with me, actions like the above mentioned are sufficient to spoil the enjoyment of the very best of performances.

N. KAY.

Upper Montclair, N. J., Nov. 14, 1914.

Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the passing beneath the waves of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock we have been somewhat remiss in failing to recall deeds that were distinctly helpful and kindly to the citizens of this country in Mexico during the revolt against Huerta. I remember his being credited with saving the lives of hundreds of refugees, and how he and his officers improvised a railroad and assisted to Vera Cruz all who were in flight from threatened reprisals. He exacted the personification of kindliness and gallantry, and let us not forget the good done by him so nobly.

TOM BOWLING.

New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

SHORTER SCHOOL VACATIONS

Summer Continuation Classes Should Be Held, Maxwell Tells Aldermen.

At the Aldermanic hearing on the 1915 budget yesterday, William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, said he was in favor of a shorter vacation period for the public schools. He said he had suggested to the Board of Education five years ago that continuation classes be held for at least six weeks during the Summer to help backward pupils, but that no action had been taken.

"The present Summer vacation is too long," said Supt. Maxwell. "That is my personal opinion, of course, and should not be construed as representing the opinion of the Board of Education. Four or five years ago I submitted a report favoring the employment of some teachers during the Summer, but no action was taken on it. I suggested the division of the teaching staff into five parts, so that once every five years one-fifth of the teachers would have to teach six weeks during the Summer."

The Finance Committee of the board will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber this afternoon, beginning at 1:30, to hear suggestions from civic bodies and the public in general as to making reductions in the allowances to the different departments made by the Board of Estimate.

BUILDING NOT A CHARITY.

Legacy Is Taxable Because Offices Are Not Rent Free.

The legacy of $36,947 left to the Hebrew Charities Building by the late Dr. Morris Loeb is subject to the transfer tax, according to an opinion rendered yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. When the legacy was taxed an appeal was taken to the Surrogate on the ground that the legacy was for charitable purposes and was therefore exempt. The Surrogate said the fund was for the purpose of maintaining a building for the headquarters of the United Hebrew Charities and other charitable and benevolent Hebrew institutions, but that the corporation is not compelled to provide working room for all of these various institutions, and that there is no limitation on the rent that can be collected from them.

He found that in the absence of a provision no rent should be charged for office room the legacy to the building came within the meaning of the transfer tax law. An appeal to the Appellate Division will probably be taken.

$405 FOR LOUIS XIII. CHAIRS.

Top Price of Second Day's Sale of Havemeyer Home Furnishings.

Chairs of the style of Louis XIII. upholstered in red silk damask brought the highest price at the second day's sale of the furnishings of the Havemeyer residence, 244 Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon. This was $405, going to Dr. W. Wicks, who paid $255 for the paneling, frieze, and red damask wall covering of the dining room from which the chairs were taken. A Louis Quinze cabinet of French parquetry went to Mrs. A. Scott Cameron for $305. An elaborate carved walnut dresser of the style of Francis went to Theodore C. Marceau for $320; Francis Charles paid $250 for a beautiful cabinet and stand of the style of the Florentine school of the sixteenth century, ebony, inlaid with ivory and lapis-lazuli, and a Dutch marquetry centre table with rectangular top and twisted legs went to Ulrich for $400.

A marquetry and parquetry commode, Louis Seize, with black and white marble top, went to Koopman & Son for $180; a marquetry settee and high-post bedstead to H. Osborne for respectively $150 and $160; a walnut coffer chest, French renaissance of the late sixteenth century, went to L. L. Garfield for $255; an elaborate set of six chairs of the style of the Venetian renaissance of the sixteenth century to Otto Bernet, agent, for $195; Mrs. M. Havlett paid $190 for an early eighteenth century Spanish carved walnut and oak standing desk and cabinet, and J. F. Hailey gave $210 for an elaborate carved walnut cabinet of the school of Du Cerceau.

The returns for the day were $10,168, making a total to date of $21,804. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

"War Victims" at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always been a firm believer in "charity begins at home," so kindly let me say a word about the poverty and distress that needs relief right here in our own city.

This society has a free employment bureau for drivers, and although twenty-seven drivers applied to us last week for work, when we tried to secure it for them we were told that half the horses in the city were standing idle in their stables.

I feel this condition should be brought to your attention, and if you will kindly bring it to the attention of the public we might secure some aid for our own "war victims."

STELLA EHRLICH,
President The Horse Aid Society of New York.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

THE CHILD DANCERS.

[The child dancers of the Isadora Duncan School, to whom these verses have reference, are now in America, owing to the war in Europe, and will soon dance in public for the Red Cross to music of Walter Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra. Russian, German, French, and English, they form a happy and harmonious family of the belligerent races.]

"A bomb has fallen over Notre Dame:
Germans have burned another Belgian town:
Russians quelled in the east: England in qualm."

I closed my eyes and laid the paper down.

Gray ledge and moor-grass and pale bloom of light
By pale blue seas!
What laughter of a child world-sprite,
Sweet as the horns of lone October bees,
Shrills the faint shore with mellow, old delight?
What elves are these
In smocks gray-blue as sea and ledge,
Dancing upon the silvered edge
Of darkness—each ecstatic one
Making a happy orison,
With shining limbs, to the low-sunken sun?—
See: now they cease,
Like nesting birds from flight:
Demure and debonaire
They troop beside their hostess' chair
To make their bedtime courtesies:

"Spokoinoi notchi!—Gute Nacht!
Bon soir! Bon soir!—Good night!"

What far-gleaned lives are these
Linked in one holy family of art?—
Dreams: dreams once Christ and Plato dreamed:
How fair their happy shades depart!

Dear God! How simple it all seemed,
Till once again
Before my eyes the red type quivered:
Slain:
Ten thousand of the enemy.—
Then laughter! laughter from the ancient sea
Sang in the gloaming: *Athens! Galilee!*
And elfin voices called from the extinguished light:—

"Spokoinoi notchi!—Gute Nacht!
Bon soir! Bon soir!—Good night!"

PERCY MACKAYE.

ALTMAN COLLECTION OPEN TO CITY TODAY

Large Throng Views Treasures at Private Reception at the Metropolitan Museum.

SHOWN IN FIVE GALLERIES

Famous Paintings Take Up Two Rooms, While Chinese Porcelains Fill Two More—Rare Old Rugs.

One of the largest throngs that ever gathered in the Metropolitan Museum of Art attended the reception last evening given by the President and Trustees of the Museum in honor of the opening of the Benjamin Altman collection. In all, 3,750 persons were present at the private view.

Guests arrived through the Central Park entrance to the Museum, that on Fifth Avenue being closed to allow the use of the great entrance hall for the reception.

Beautiful tapestries belonging to the Museum were hung around the walls, and across the big main entrance, on a big carpet placed there for the occasion, the receiving party stood, under great festoons of gold draping the tapestries. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum; its officers and Trustees, with their wives and daughters, and three of the executors of the Altman estate, Michael Friedsam, Dr. Bernard Sachs, and George R. Read, made up the receiving party. From the gallery above came the music of the orchestra. Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" opened the programme and other selections were from Wagner, Brahms, Bizet, and Tschaikowsky.

Passing from the reception hall up the main staircase, the guests turned to the right to enter the suite of galleries previously occupied by the Crosby Brown music collection, and in which the Altman collection is now installed. There are five connecting galleries, Gallery 1 having a door at either end. The visitors last night entered one of these doors, passed through the other galleries, and left by the second door.

The museum is noted for the fine housing of its treasures, and the installation of the Altman collection is no exception.

Rembrandts in Gallery 1.

In Gallery 1 are the Dutch paintings, thirteen of them Rembrandts. The background is a fabric of deep, rich green. On one of the walls hang five Rembrandts by themselves, on the wall opposite, with three Rembrandts, are pictures by Pieter de Hooch, Cuyp, Nicholas Maes, Gerard Dou, and Frans Hals; with two Rembrandts on another wall are a couple of exuberant pictures by Frans Hals and a Hobemma, and the fourth wall, last night partitioned off to make a corridor, had a marvelous Vermeer, with more Rembrandts. In the centre of this first room is a statue, "The Bather," by Houdon, and a delicate little figure piece, "Clodion," by Claude Michel.

The walls of Gallery 2, where there are paintings of various schools, are hung with a repped material, something between a deep tan and a gray, which sets off the more brilliant tones of the canvases. There the wonderful portraits by Van Dyck, Philip IV. of Spain by Velasquez, a number of paintings by Memlinc, "The Crucifixion," by Fra Angelico, Mantegna's "Holy Family," and a Titian. Three cabinets are in the centre of the room, one with wonderful old crystals, while enamels, Limoges, and Champleve fill the other two. Here also is the famous Rospigliosi coupe.

Galleries 3 and 4 are devoted chiefly to Chinese porcelains arranged in cabinets. In one of these, Case M in Gallery 3, is a pair of Chinese enamel vases which were Mr. Altman's first purchase as a collector, in 1882, and with which he would never part. The walls of these two galleries are hung with a soft tan. High on the walls of the first are a number of beautiful old rugs, and at the end of the second is a fine piece of tapestry above a beautiful old French tapestry covered settee.

The porcelains are arranged in classes, and there are forty wonderful hawthorne jars that are among the finest known.

Wonderful Old Rugs.

A miscellaneous collection fills the fifth gallery, the walls of which are hung with a dark blue. The chief treasures here are wonderful old rugs and tapestries. There is a beautiful "Virgin and Child," by Donatello, in terra cotta in relief, and across one of the doorways from it another "Virgin and Child," in marble, by Antonio Rossellino. On another side of the room are Luca della Robbia's figures of the "Madon

GOLFERS GIVE $5,000 TO BELGIAN FUND

Donation by Members of the Metropolitan Association Heads Yesterday's List.

RED CROSS NOW $350,960

Mayor Mitchel Calls Attention to Fact That Help Is Required to Relieve Distress in America.

One of those to whom the Committee of Mercy appealed for help in the campaign to raise funds for the relief of distressed Belgians was Mayor Mitchel. In his reply to Norman Hapgood, a member of the committee, the Mayor states there is nothing he would not gladly give, officially or personally, to aid the war sufferers, but he takes the opportunity to call attention to the fact that demands are being made now to assist those in this country who require relief because of disturbances to industry due to the war.

Mayor Mitchel said in part:

"As Mayor of New York I feel that I must say to you that we cannot close our eyes to the demands which are to be made on the more fortunate among us for the relief of distress in the United States in the coming Winter, particularly in our great cities. This distress is due in large part to the disturbance of business and industry caused by the war. Contributions made to the Belgians must be made in addition to the contributions necessary for the relief of poverty here at home. I feel it my duty to emphasize this, and to urge the citizens of New York to make special sacrifices during this Winter to minimize distress among the destitute here in America."

The Mayor urges people to give generously to the Belgians, not failing first to meet with equal generosity the needs of the destitute at home.

The fund for the relief of the destitute noncombatants of Belgium is now $482,-800.22, which sum includes yesterday's donations to the committee of $9,608.78. The members of the Metropolitan Golf Association sent $5,000, and Jacob H. Schiff sent a contribution of $1,000, his second gift of that amount within the last few weeks.

All subscriptions to the Belgian fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 2 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Metropolitan Golf Assn.	$5,000
Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bulkley	200
Harold, Katharine, Lucy, and Edwin M. Bulkley	100
Mrs. M. Collins	100
H. T. W.	100
People of Gt. Bend and Halstead, Pa.	60
I. and E. Wolf	100
M. R. S.	50
Alice M. Davison	50
C. D. Snedeker	50
6th contribution of Providence Journal	405
Mrs. J. Langeloth	250
James P. Lord	100
Fanny A. Smith	100
C. F. Pope	100
W. H. and E. B. Champlin	70
Mrs. J. Forsythe	50
Mrs. Fred. Lewis	50
M. G. Gennert	50
J. A. K.	50
Paul M. Willard	25
Ethel M. Stauge	10
Palacios, Texas	8
Henry Simpson	5
Miss M. Haugen	5
George G. Bain	5
Anabel J. Crawford	5
Laura D. Cobb	4
Mrs. R. W. Fishburn	5
W. M. Lawson	10
G. S. King, M. D.	3
Mrs. M. N. Baird	5
Mollie Nisbet	5
A. M. E.	10
Mrs. G. W. Levy	5
Mrs. Y. Van Wezel	10
Stella Oklad	3
J. E. Emmons	10
W. D. B. Airey (lecture proceeds, Montrose, Penn..	25
Cash	5
Mrs. H. W. Mable	10
Mary B. Ernst	5
E. E. Buttenheim	10
A. R. Taylor	10
A. V. M. Gilbert	10
F. R. Stein	5
George T. Vaules	5
Muriel Siebel	2
Helen Leigh	2
B. V. Leigh, Jr.	2
W. T. Irwin	5
L. H. Rockwell	1
Auction Bridge	3
R. L. Campbell	1
J. H. Hion	2
Virginia von Santwood	1
J. G. Morton	10
Nellie R. Prudden	5
J. B. Fox	5
Clement Balme	5
C. E. Eaton	25
Mrs. A. Haven	20
Teachers of P. S. 90, Manhattan	41
Samuel T. Dana	10
The Park Cong. S.S. Norwich, Conn.	27
Rt. Rev. Zabriskie Son	11
A. W. Hudson	2
S. D. Ayers	10
J. C. Hamlin	5
S. E. Howard	2
Miss I. V. Hammond	5
Miss M. R. Shipman	10
Frida Zinsser	25
Mrs. Paul Reck	10
C. W. Bosebe	5
Peterboro, N. H., Republican	44
R. K. Paynter, Jr.	5
H. C. Hight	10
T. F. Stevens	4
First Bap. Ch. of Bainbridge	32
Anonymous	10
Wallie Hinderer	25
2d Contrib. Miss M. M. Fine	3
Shelton Cong. S. S.	12
Miss M. Gilpin	10
W. S. Hudson	2
W. C. Barrickman	10
Belhaven Board of Trade	5
Margaret F. Swart	28
Mrs. R. A. Wilson	5
A. L. Storm	5
J. W. Auchincloss	10
Jessie Dexter	5
Mrs. R. S. Hopkins	15
S. D.	5
S. S. Boles	5
Mrs. G. T. Mathews, Jr.	2
X. Y. Z.	2

Red Cross Fund is $350,960.

The Red Cross Fund in New York now amounts to $350,960.80, of which sum $3,735.80 was received yesterday. Among the subscriptions was a check for $1,500 from Jacob H. Schiff and another for $490.12 from thirty young women of Staten Island. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's Red Cross contributors, cents omitted, follow:

Jacob H. Schiff	$1,500
New York Staats-Zeitung	1,247
Thirty Girls on Staten Island	490
New York Herald	186
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Quincy	60
Mrs. Ecklay H. Stearns	50
Fifth Avenue Branch Red Cross	35
Oneida County Chapter Red Cross	30
Charles B. Gardiner	25
Mrs. Agnes M. Van Loan	25
Dr. R. Dornburg	20
St. Paul's Church	15
The Misses Pooler	10
"A. G. C."	10
Residents, Somerville, N. J.	5
"S. S. B."	5
Employees D. C. Heath & Co.	4
First Presby. Ch., Matteawan, N. Y.	3
Whigfield Fruit	3
B. v. Seigle, Jr.	2
Bronx County Chapter Red Cross	2
M. M. Rose	2

Children's Christmas Fund.

The War Children's Christmas Fund of 23-27 West Thirty-ninth Street received the following additional subscriptions yesterday:

Mrs. H. Bigelow	$100
S. LeG. Cromwell	50
Athens (Ala.) Christian Church	5
Milton, Ind.	9
Entre Nous Club, Marshalltown, Ia.	20
Merry Hearts, Honesdale, Penn.	30
Mt. Vernon (Ind.) children	19
20th Century Club, Berwick, Penn.	14
Alexander J. Porter	10
Nellie M. Flagg	10
Gallatin (Texas) kindergarten	7
O. E. S., Delhi, N. Y.	10
Lynchburg (Va.) children	20
Enid (Okla.) citizens	10
Mizpah Chapter, E. S. New York	10
Aiken (S. C.) Institute children	18
Mamie Fraser Society, Lancaster, Penn.	5
Graded Schools, Lancaster, Penn.	5
Samuel C. Johnson	5
Jean C. Dickey	5
Louis L. Dodge	10
Rollin C. Newton	5
Mary M. Sullivan	5
"High Cost of Loving" Company	11
Biographical Club, Manchester, N. H.	8
Sympathizer	8
Atlanta (Ill.) Women's Club	5
"The Third Party" Company	5
Mrs. C. Oppenheim	5
Catherine and Elizabeth Ackerman	10
Mrs. S. V. Baker	10
Mrs. W. W. Beales	2

Committee of Mercy Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy in the Fifth Avenue Building, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions, cents omitted, to the Committee of Mercy Fund:

Miss M. Tracy	$5
Calico Ball, Miss J. Sawyer	611
School children of Charlotte, N. C.	114
Anonymous	1
Mrs. O. Pell	25
Mrs. J. A. Frothingham	5
Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith	5
J. W. Auchincloss	10
J. Frank	25
A. L. Gifford	10
N. L. Bates	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. D. C. L. Hall	5

Prince of Wales Fund, $74,338.

The American part of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is the Treasurer, now amounts to $74,-338.08. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Auxiliary No. 1	$191
James Hepburn	5
John Sutherland	1
A. A. MacDonald	5
N. G. Higham	5
C. N. Edge	5
G. J. Rayment	5
Wilfred Draycott	5
Miss L. Watson	1
Miss H. S. Ames	150
H. Whittimore	5
Miss M. S. Ames	150
Mrs. A. L. Gillett	5
F. K. Bull	10
Mrs. F. W. Bowrick and S. Barr	50
Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie	25
Mrs. D. W. Baldwin	5
Mrs. R. Root	8
Miss C. Allen	5
N. C. Whitney	10
Mrs. C. S. Miller	5
W. Ray Delano	5
Emma Bailly	5
Edward O. Chase	10
K. E. Rounds	10
Mrs. E. L. Rosenfeld	10
Olive B. Rowell	25
G. M. Rollason	15
C. M. Reubens	2
Samuel H. Levy	10
George H. Savage	25
Queen of Mountain House	18
Edith A. Abbott	5
W. G.	5
Mrs. C. D. Searle	5
Am. Bridge Co.	8
A. De Laet	25
Anonymous	15
Mrs. Rachel Horan	10
Miss S. McKain	5
B. Raap	2
Anonymous	5
Frank Whiting	5
C. Thornton, Jr.	5
Jenkins Four	4
F. W. Osborn	10
F. M. Teed	5
Olive G. Thurston	5
Silas Schwerin	5
Walter M. Irving	10
M. S.	5
Mrs. W. E. Kenady	1
T. G. Willson	15
Mrs. C. Y. Rasch	10
Stanley Sills	2
R. C. Churchill	5
A Friend	1
C. W. Major	5
George H. White	10
Misses Pooler	20
Lawrence Maas	5
W. Cunningham	5
N. A. V.	2
E. G.	1
Cash	1
V. V. M.	1
Cash	1
Mrs. Thomson	2
Mrs. Hahn	1
W. Gridley	2
D. L. Gugerty	1
Agnes R. Lynott	1
A. J. W. Co.	11
M. T.	1
L. C.	2
T. W. Seward	10
A Nurse	5
G.	10
Mrs. C. A. Stiles	1
B. M. R.	5
Miss M. Gietaert	1
G. R. Briggs	1
Cash	1
E. H.	5
A. Bockaruth	5
Betty Walker	2
An Irishwoman	5
Ulick Kearin	5
W. H. Baingert	5
A Helper	5
L. U. Reith	1
Mrs. Dawkin	3
Mary O. Hepper	2
Mary	1
C. W. E.	1
M. Wilson	1
Dr. T. H. Whalley	5
A Friend	5
Mrs. W. E. Terry	2
L. T. H.	1
W. J. Carr	25
Fester & Folsom	5
D. Reifeld	5
I. N. Seligman	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	125
Ella Clarke	10
Anonymous	1
Misc. anonymous	8

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews announced yesterday that the receipts of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians now exceed $10,000, of which the greater part has been received in small sums. Saturday's subscription list totaled $518 and yesterday's $880. Donations included $700 from readers of The New Mexican, Santa Fe; $77 received from sympathetic citizens of Orlando, Fla., through the Mayor, E. F. Sperry, who suggested that all Mayors might open funds for the stricken people; Charles H. Osgood of Norwich, Conn., sent $100; W. G. Low of New York $100; H. R. Jones of Canton, Ohio, $50; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $50; Miss L. E. Martin, Bowling Green, Va., $45; the Bowling Green Methodist Sunday school, Va., $45; members of the garrison at Fort Robinson, Neb., $36.50; the Misses Renwick, $25; E. A. Woods, Pittsburgh, $25; G. Irwin, Columbus, Ind., $25; D. C. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips of Washington, D. C., $50; H. M. Geiger, Canton, Ohio, $25; Mary M. Fuller, Akron, Ohio, $25; J. L. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $25, and officers of Fort Jay, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Governors Island, $10.

Give Dues to Unemployed.

At Vacation Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, next Friday evening, the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving will be held. The dues of the members are 10 cents. This year the members are donating their dues to the cause of the unemployed. These thousands of dimes will be given to the Vacation Committee and will go directly to the workers out of work. The society announces that on account of the war and the consequent demands upon everybody for help of a special nature, its annual Christmas party will be given up, but that on Christmas afternoon the usual Christmas tree will be erected in the parlors of Vacation Headquarters. Mrs. August Belmont, President of the society, will distribute the gifts. The society has changed its name to the Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving.

The big charity performances of "Pandora's Box" will be given in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5.

Cottages for Refugee Belgians.

An appeal is made by Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Leo Thomas, and others for funds to be devoted to the leasing and furnishing of cottages in England for the families of Belgian refugees now in that country. Mrs. William Astor Chanler will receive subscriptions at 141 East Nineteenth Street.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of an additional contribution from the Ellenville Reformed Church, Ellenville, N. Y., of $2 toward the Red Cross Fund. For the Belgian Relief Fund R. T. Jones sent $2 and "From a Friend" $1.

CHARITIES.

The Needy at Home

A winter of keen distress among our poor is upon us. Out of work is the common experience of a multitude. The pathos of destitution in New York is not so tragic as it is in Europe, but there is less excuse for its existence. Our records satisfy us that the situation is grave, and the people of the city must meet this home emergency as they have that beyond the seas.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is making extraordinary efforts to meet this unusual situation, but its income will fall short of the demands upon it this winter by $125,000 unless it receives extraordinary gifts. One who is conversant with the situation and appreciates the seriousness of this crisis has pledged $10,000 to its treasury. We plead generous gifts for this long-established and well-organized relief agency. Please send contributions to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer of the Association, Room No. 210, 105 East 22d Street.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

R. Fulton Cutting,	Robert Shaw Minturn,
George Blagden,	Frederic P. Moore,
Eugene Delano,	James Sheldon,
John Greenough,	John Seely Ward.

Mayor Mitchel writes:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor.
November 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Cutting:—

From the reports I have received from various sources, I am convinced that destitution this winter will be very serious. I therefore hope that such relief organizations as yours will do everything they can to relieve the distress, which already appears to be very keen. The gravity of the situation leads me to urge every citizen who can make contributions to make unusual sacrifices at this time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

CHARITIES.

ROBERTS'S TOMB TO BE IN ST. PAUL'S

Public Funeral Will Be Held Tomorrow — Services at the Front.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT

Asquith's Proposal for a Monument Unanimously Carried—The Body Reaches Folkestone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN FRANCE, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—This morning representatives and officers of the whole allied armies in France assembled for the funeral service of Lord Roberts. It was a simple, impressive scene. The building in which it was held was a gem of Flemish architectural genius, built by the Jesuits.

The funeral bell tolled slowly and methodically as the military men, burdened with the cares of campaigning, passed into the silence of the presence of death. Outside, and far away, the guns of war and destruction boomed faintly. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, was present at the service with Prince Arthur of Connaught, and nearly all the members of the staff were present, as well as members of the French and Belgian headquarters staffs, and all the commanding officers of the Indian Army.

A number of enormous wreaths—French, Belgian, Indian, and British—were placed around the coffin, which rested on a raised platform covered with the union jack. The coffin itself also was enveloped in the union jack, and upon it were laid Lord Roberts's sword and his small khaki cap, with the red band denoting his high rank. There was also a wreath of evergreens, the only wreath on the coffin. It was a family momento, which throughout the long journey to London was never removed from the coffin.

The flowers and wreaths were of exquisite beauty, and a guard of soldiers were detailed to look after them. They were tied with the colors of the Allies and some of the wreaths were so enormous that it took two men to lift them.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In deference to the public wish, the body of Earl Roberts will be interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. There will be a public funeral of an elaborate military character.

Lord Roberts's body arrived at Folkestone this evening from Boulogne. It will be taken to his residence, Englemere, Ascot, arriving there tomorrow.

The body will lie in state until Thursday, when it will be taken to the railway station on the same gun-carriage used for his only son, who died in an effort to save Colenso, in the South African war. A special train will then bring the body to London. Troops will escort it to St. Paul's.

The vault in the cathedral in which the great soldier will be interred is the mausoleum of England's most famous soldiers. The last previous military commander interred there was Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, at whose funeral last March Lord Roberts was a pallbearer.

Premier Asquith, in moving a resolution in the House of Commons today for the erection of a monument to Lord Roberts, said the Field Marshal's death had robbed England of its oldest and most illustrious soldier—a man who had fought his way upward step by step, unaided by any influence except his own skill.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, seconded the resolution, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Earl Kitchener, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, and the Earl of Crewe in the House of Lords also paid tributes to Lord Roberts.

"His achievements as a soldier and his character as a man," said Lord Kitchener, "will be an abiding memory, not only in Parliament, but in the whole nation. His fame will forever be associated with the memorable march to Kandahar."

Lord Curzon said the last letter he received from Lord Roberts contained a strong plea for the defense of the family. The prayer which he wrote had brought the family together in a way that nothing else could do.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 17.—A touching ceremony was enacted here this afternoon, when the body of Lord Roberts was embarked for England.

The body arrived in Boulogne from army headquarters at the front in a motor ambulance, accompanied by staff officers. It was carried on board the steamer by men of the Army Service Corps through lines of British troops and sailors. On the coffin rested the Field Marshal's service cap and sword and a wreath of laurel.

The pallbearers were Gen. Wilson, two French Generals, and other officers. All the French and British officers present joined in the procession. On its arrival at the landing stage the coffin was placed on a catafalque covered with French and British flags. Large numbers of soldiers and sailors marched past it.

Numerous floral tokens were sent to the steamer from the French and British army staffs, officials of municipalities, and the military hospitals.

CHARITIES.

PAUL DRAPER'S RECITAL.

First Appearance Here of a Young New York Tenor.

The song recital of Paul Draper, given yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, marked the first appearance in his native city of a young New York tenor, who had not previously been widely heard outside of London. Mr. Draper is young, but he shows notable breadth and maturity of musical understanding; besides the artistic quality he has gained by intelligent cultivation, he has much by nature. Mr. Draper's voice is not a notable factor in this. It is not distinguished for beauty, for sensuous charm, for range or power. But he has made the most of it by study, by taking thought. It is a serviceable organ unusually responsive to his demands, and capable to a remarkable degree of expressing what he wishes to express.

But the singer's delicacy and warmth of feeling, his insight into the meaning of the music with which he is engaged, the resources which these qualities give him of differentiating and characterizing are worthy of high praise, and are what made his recital of an interest quite its own. He sang the three "Gesänge des Harfners," by Schubert, Op. 12; the cycle of "Dichterliebe," by Schumann, and four songs by Karel Szymanowski. To sing the "Dichterliebe" is a task making the highest exactions on any artist's resources of poetical interpretation. Mr. Draper was successful in finding the right accent for each of these sixteen poems. Some might question certain of his interpretations—the tempo of "Ich grolle nicht," the significance that he found in "Das ist ein flöten und geigen." But it was evident that nothing was done without thought or without being truly felt. It may be said that his forte tones are sometimes rather hard; and there are other qualities that might be objected to in certain phrases. On the other hand, there was real beauty and charm in passages of mezzo and piano. Mr. Draper's phrasing is artistic and his diction finished and clear.

The songs by Szymanowsky did not seem to commend themselves very strongly to the listeners. They speak a strange idiom, one in which the sense of tonality is almost lost through the incessant change of key. Such music is not to be definitely rejected on a first hearing. It presented some extraordinary puzzles in intonation, which the singer happily solved.

BESSIE VAN VORST ENGAGED

American Author to Wed Hughes Leroux, Editor, in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The betrothal was announced in Paris today of Bessie Van Vorst, the American author, and Hughes Leroux, one of the editors of La Matin. The wedding will take place Dec. 26.

Mrs. John H. Van Vorst, who is known in the literary world as Bessie Van Vorst, has made her home in Paris for some time, residing at 110 Rue de Lille. She began her literary career in New York, and has been a frequent contributor to the American magazines. She is the author of several books, including "Letters to Women in Love" and "The Cry of Children."

She is a sister-in-law of Marie Van Vorst, the author, who also resides in Paris. Some years ago they both became interested in the plight of women who toil in mills, and worked in the cotton mills and shoe factories in Columbia, S. C., and Lynn, Mass., acquiring knowledge at first hand, which they published in 1908 in book form under the title of "The Woman Who Toils," for which Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President, wrote the introduction.

ACT "MILK" AT THE ELLIOTT.

Una Clayton Appears in Play Exposing Sale of Impure Milk.

Under the patronage of the New York Milk Committee and before an invited audience of food experts and men and women interested in pure milk, Miss Una Clayton, a vaudeville actress, presented a one-act play called "Milk" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Miss Clayton, who wrote the sketch, appeared in the role of a little mother of the slums who aids a newspaper man to expose the manner in which a big milk dealer is selling impure milk for the use of babies.

The sketch was well played and greatly interested the audience. It will be produced on the vaudeville stage shortly by Miss Clayton.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss M. C. Lee, the only surviving daughter of the late Col. Robert E. Lee, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Transylvania from Europe, and is at the Plaza. Miss Lee was in Germany when the war began, but experienced no difficulty while there.

Miss Hope Hamilton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 17 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, whose engagement was announced last week, are to be married on Jan. 20 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 535 Park Avenue will give a dinner this evening at the Colony Club for her debutante daughter, Miss Frederika Peterson, with a theatre party afterward.

Mrs. Augustus A. Low is to give a luncheon today at her home, 43 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Rhoda Tanner.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, wife of Capt. Gibbons of Annapolis, Md., and Mrs. George E. Wilder of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mrs. Richard F. Ely at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who leased her house at 2 East Ninety-second Street to Clarence H. Mackay, has taken the house of Mrs. Charles R. Scott, at 34 East Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

Mrs. Charles E. McManus, whose daughter, Miss Estelle Hall, is to marry James P. Silo, Jr., on Nov. 24, is to give a dinner and dance for the bride-elect and her bridal attendants on Nov. 20 at her home, 265 West Seventy-third Street.

Mr and Mrs. Gregory Van S. McLoughlin (Miss Edwina W. Whitehouse), who have been with Mr. McLoughlin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin, at 44 East Sixty-sixth Street, have left for Colorado to spend the Winter.

Miss Almy Gilford, daughter of Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, is to make her début tomorrow at an afternoon reception which her mother will give at her home, 573 Lexington Avenue. Miss Edith Gracie of Washington, D. C., is not visiting the Gilfords, as was reported yesterday. Miss Dorothy Haight, daughter of Mrs. William B. Haight, is to also make her bow to society tomorrow afternoon at a reception at the Plaza.

Scannevin-Davidson Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, to Henry Fletcher Davidson of New York. Mr. Davidson is Registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and resides at 318 East 196th Street, New York. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Garison Davidson. No date has been set for the wedding.

Metropolitan Operas for Next Week.

The repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the second week, beginning next Monday, was announced yesterday as follows: Monday evening, "The Magic Flute"; Wednesday evening, "La Gioconda"; special Thanksgiving matinee Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, "Parsifal"; Thursday night, "La Traviata"; Friday night, "Carmen," and Saturday matinee, "Boris Godunoff." Saturday evening the company will give "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Columbia-Barnard Students in Plays

The students of Columbia University and Barnard will present four plays at a Broadway theatre next month under the direction of H. H. Hughes, who is coaching the dramatic organization at Columbia. The most important play to be produced will be "The Passing of Chow Chow," by E. M. Reizenstein, author of "On Trial," which is being played at the Candler Theatre. "The Passing of Chow Chow" was the winner in a contest held by the Columbia Dramatic Association for the best play written by a Columbia student. The other plays will be "The Interlude," by Lloyd Morris; "Dancing in the High Hills," by Barnard Raymond, and "From a Blue Sky," by a young woman student.

MRS. S. G. REED DIES AT 93.

Once Widely Known for Her School for Girls in This City.

Mrs. Sylvanus Gallup Reed, formerly widely known for her school for girls in this city and the widow of the Rev. Sylvanus Reed, who died in 1870, died yesterday at her home, 37 East Fiftieth Street, in her ninety-fourth year. She was born in Berne, Albany County, and her father was Albert Gallup, a member of Congress from the Albany District during the Van Buren Administration. Her ancestors were prominent in the colonial wars, Capt. John Gallup being killed in the Narragansett Swamp fight with the Indians, and another ancestor, William Latham, was killed at the battle of New London.

Mrs. Reed founded her school in 1884 and many noted women of this country received their early training under her care. When she retired and discontinued the school in 1894, it was located at 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Reed was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. In 1902 she made the address of welcome for the D. A. R. to the Comtesse de Rochambeau. Mrs. Reed founded the Monmouth County Historical Society and was Honorary President at the time of her death.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. François Millet of Barbizon, France, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, and two sons, Latham Gallup Reed, a lawyer, and Sylvanus Albert Reed, an engineer.

MISS DEVEREUX TO WED.

Cleveland Girl to Become Bride of Lawrence L. Winslow on Nov. 28.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Aileen Devereux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, to Lawrence Lanier Winslow, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow of this city, has been announced.

Mr. Winslow is acting private secretary to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, and it was while visiting with her parents in Berlin, before the war, that Miss Devereux first met her fiancé. She was presented at the Court ball in Berlin during her stay in that city.

Mr. Winslow, who is a graduate of Columbia University, arrived in this country about a fortnight ago for the wedding, which is to take place on Saturday, Nov. 28, at the home of the bride's parents, 2,525 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Later Mr. Winslow and his bride will start for Berlin, where he is to resume the duties of secretaryship with the Ambassador.

JAMES H. LEE TO MARRY.

Well-Known Yachtsman Gets License to Wed Mrs. Lena Weihn.

James H. Lee of New York and Bayside, L. I., aged 57, and Mrs. Lena Weihn visited Deputy City Clerk George Frenz in Long Island City yesterday and took out a marriage license. Mrs. Weihn gave her age as 48.

Mr. Lee resides on Bayside Boulevard, and is a well-known yachtsman. His first wife died more than two years ago. He has two children, Miss Virginia Lee, who made her début several seasons ago, and Randolph Lee, who is a prominent amateur tennis player.

WED UNDER FLORAL BOWER.

Wm. H. Krulewitch Married to Miss Ruth Schweitzer at the Astor.

The marriage of William H. Krulewitch, a son of I. A. Krulewitch of 9 West 111th Street, and Miss Ruth Schweitzer, the daughter of Mrs. Dora Schweitzer of 349 Central Park West, took place last evening in the East Ballroom of the Astor, and was followed by a dinner and dancing in an adjoining ballroom for 200 guests.

The ceremony was performed under a bower of lilies and roses, the decorations of the ballroom being palms and Easter lilies. The matron of honor was Mrs. A. Noah Schiller and the flower girl was Bernice Schneider. Mr. Krulewitch's best man was his father, and the bride's eldest brother, Nathan Schweitzer, gave her in marriage. The Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner of Mount Zion Church, 119th Street and Lenox Avenue, officiated.

After a trip South and West, Mr. and Mrs. Krulewitch will live in this city.

LEW FIELDS GIVES SURPRISE

In Mustard King Make-Up He Appears as the Waiter in "Suzi."

Lewis Fields, the actor-manager, who is appearing in "The High Cost of Loving" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, perpetrated a little joke on the members of his "Suzi" company at the Casino Theatre last night by appearing in the third act of that musical play as the waiter in the Sans Souci Gardan scene.

Mr. Fields concluded his performance in his own play at 10:40, and it was an easy matter for him to dash across the street and on to the Casino stage in the character make-up of Ludwig Klinke, the Mustard King. Miss Jose Collins, the star of "Suzi," and Thom McNaughton, the comedian of the musical plays, were having a little supper scene at that moment, and Mr. Fields took the part of the waiter who was serving them. His visit was entirely unexpected to the members of the "Suzi" company, and it was some time before the show could proceed. The audience was quick to recognize Mr. Fields and joined in the merriment.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing Today on the Baltic—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Baltic are:

Miss F. L. Adams, R. C. Baker, H. R. Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Cary R. C. Bessel, Dr. Charles Cary, Lady Drummond, R. Dutton-Smith, Miss M. Harrison, Mrs. F. Hills, C. Norman Jones, H. L. Kenyon, F. Martin, F. W. Parry, Miss J. B. Pyser, Fred. J. Symington, Miss M. N. Symington, Lady Willington, Miss Brenda Williams Taylor.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TRANSYLVANIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss B. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, F. L. Baldwin W. Brooks, Mrs. A. H. Brooks, J. S. Campbell, Miss G. W. Cowlishaw, Dr. H. A. Durham, Miss Adele Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fisher, A. B. Garrick, F. J. Haslam, Miss M. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lister, Mrs. H. B. Lowell, Lord Richard Nevill, E. H. Palmer, A. Wilder Pollard, J. H. Protheroe, D. M. Rose, Mrs. W. H. Seymour, and W. P. Wise.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mrs. F. A. Angle, Miss Florence Angle, Miss E. M. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mrs. G. C. Douglas, Mrs. R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, Miss C. A. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Johnson, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Logedon, Mrs. R. B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Seovil, Mr. and Mrs. E. Astley Smith, Mrs. C. Reeves Smith, Mrs. Emily Taylor, and Miss E. R. Wayne.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Blanche Walsh is to appear in the forthcoming production of "The Garden of Paradise" at the Park Theatre.

John C. Thomas has been engaged for the tenor role in the coming production of "The Peasant Girl," in which Emma Trentini is to star.

The one hundredth performance of "Under Cover" will be celebrated at the matinee at the Cort Theatre this afternoon.

"Polygamy," the new play by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, will come into the Playhouse Nov. 30. In the cast will be Chrystal Herne, Mary Shaw, William E. Mack, Katherine Emmett, Howard Kyle, Ramsey Wallace, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Marie Pinckard, Mona Ryan, Marie Hudson, Grace Atwell, Lucy Cotton, Amy Hodges, Stephen Wright, Thomas Irwin, Frank McKee, Lee Metford, Roy Stone, James G. Marlon, Tom Edwards, little Pauline Curley, and Master Howard Malcolm Stuart.

LARGE EMPLOYERS DESIRING TO PRESENT A Thanksgiving or Christmas delicacy to their workers, are invited to correspond with F. A. FERRIS & COMPANY 262-272 MOTT ST. NEW YORK in regard to the FERRIS Delicious TRADE MARK HAMS and Pure Lean Breakfast Bacon

DR. EVERETT L. CONGER DIES

Vice President of American Humane Society Was 74.

PASADENA, Nov. 17.—Dr. Everett L. Conger, widely known as a humanitarian, died at his home here today, aged 74. He was a brother of E. H. Conger, former Minister to China.

Dr. Everett Lorentus Conger, President of the California Humane Society and Vice President of the American Humane Society, was born at Cherry Grove, Ill. He received the degree of A. B. in 1861 and A. M. in 1863 from Lombard University in Galesburg, Ill., and St. Lawrence University, in Canton, N. Y., gave him the degree of B. D. in 1864. In 1890 Bucbtel College, at Arkon, Ohio, granted him the degree of D. D.

Dr. Conger was ordained as a Universalist minister in 1863. In 1880 he became Professor of Pastoral Theology at Lombard University and retained this post for seven years. Dr. Conger then went to the coast and became pastor in Pasadena, retiring and becoming pastor emeritus in 1894. He was formerly a trustee and Vice President of Throop College of Technology, with which he had been connected since its founding in 1900.

Dr. Conger had been Secretary of the New Hampshire Universalist Conference and President of the California Universalist Conference for many years. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Phi Delta Theta of Lombard University, and was the founder of the Twilight Club of

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Large Credit Trade Balance—Progress Toward Stock Exchange Resumption.

In view of the high importance of our having at this time a large credit balance in our trade with other countries more significance attaches to the fact that the October trade figures show an excess of exports over imports amounting to $57,300,000 than to the further fact that our exports for the month were much below those for October, 1913. We need a large excess of exports at this time for the purpose of carrying to completion the settlement of the obligations which we owed to Europe at the outbreak of the war. That purpose has been largely attained already, as is very clearly reflected in the change which has come about in the foreign exchange market. For a long time after the outbreak of the war that market reflected urgent demand for remittance which forced the export of a large amount of gold. The demand which exists now is being easily satisfied through the supply of exchange coming into the market and at rates far below the level at which it would be profitable to ship gold out of the country.

With so many markets either curtailed or suspended it is not surprising that our exports have fallen off very sharply. There are reasons for hoping, however, that in this respect the worst has been seen, and that from now on our markets abroad will continue to grow. Already we are feeling the favorable effects of the urgent buying here by Europe to meet demand created by the war, but we can hardly have begun to feel the favorable effect of the broadening of our trade with other markets which heretofore have looked to Europe for their supplies, but which to a larger extent than in the past will now look to us. That must needs be a movement of slower growth than that which represents the purchase here of military supplies or of necessities of life which must be had and had in large quantities by the countries at war.

It is particularly fortunate that at this time new facilities for the development of trade abroad and for the easier handling of trade at home are placed at the service of the country. Those facilities are supplied by the Federal Reserve Bank system and by the modifications of the national bank law which permits member banks to engage with greater ease and to better effect in the financing of foreign trade.

The day's developments in the financial district emphasized the likelihood of an early return to public trading in bonds and of further steps to put the market in listed stocks on a natural basis. No doubt more will be learned in this regard before the week is out. The work of setting up the Federal Reserve Banks advanced smoothly, and the money market showed further reflection of the downward tendency which has been in evidence for some weeks, and which has been accentuated by the easier reserve position caused by the setting up of the Federal Reserve Banks. There was no abatement of the feeling of greater security and increased confidence with which the future is regarded in the financial district.

The second day's trading on the Cotton Exchange led to somewhat larger selling, which brought a decline in cotton options from the opening levels, but it was clear that the market for the staple had been broadened by the resumption of Cotton Exchange activities. That in itself will no doubt prove to be a large gain over the conditions which prevailed for many weeks after the outbreak of the war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	San Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4¼

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New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call 5	5½@6
60 Days. 90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time 5@5¼	5@5¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87¾	$4.87¼	$4.87¾
Cables	4.88⅛	4.87¾	4.88⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87¾	$4.88⅛
Paris	5.13⅛	5.12½
Berlin	.80⅝	.80½
Switzerland	5.21⅛	5.20⅛
Holland	40 9-16	40⅝
Italy	5.41	5.40½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $247,598,445; balances, $12,768,406; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $986,882.

The local banks lost $6,187,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par@ 10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, 15c discount@par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 49c, up ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was an easy tone to trading on the local Metal Exchange yesterday. Tin, in lots of from five to twenty-five tons, was quoted 32½c@33¼c. Lead was quoted 3.63c.@3.75c.; spelter, 5.15c.@ 5.25c., and antimony, 17c.@18c.

Cables from London quoted spot copper, £53; futures, £53 12s. 6d. Tin was quoted at £138 10s., lead £18, and spelter £25.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

Security.	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	295	300
American Light & Traction pf	103	106
Adirondack Electric Power	..	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	40
*American Gas & Electric	75	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	44	47
American Power & Light	82	84
American Power & Light pf	77	82
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	3	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	18
Am. W. W. & E. part. 1st pf.	48	53
Cities Service	40	45
Cities Service pf	50	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	74	77
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89
Electric Bond Deposit pf	..	55
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	..
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	37
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	75	80
Republic Ry. & Light	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison	70	75
Southern California Edison pf	88	90
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	20
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	40	50
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf	70	75
United Light & Railways 2d pf	60	65
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf	53	64

*Par value, $50.

CHICAGO & ALTON CHANGES.

New Directors Elected to Represent Clover Leaf System.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Two changes were made in the Directorate of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company by the stockholders in the adjourned annual meeting today. Roberts Walker and Louis C. Krauthoff were elected Directors in place of F. H. Davis and L. J. Spencer.

The new Directors represent the Central Trust Company of New York, the trustee of the bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, which are secured by $14,000,000 of common and $6,000,000 preferred Alton stock pledged by the clover leaf system. The Alton stock was sold to the Clover Leaf system by the Rock Island Company in 1907.

There was no mention at the stockholders' meeting of the Clover Leaf holdings, nor the final disposition which may be made of them. The annual report was submitted to the stockholders and its text will be made public in a few days.

In addition to selecting the new Directors the stockholders re-elected Joy Morton and Samuel Insull Directors of the road. The four Directors were elected for three-year terms.

According to the officials of the road, the annual report will show a decrease of 7½ per cent., in the gross earnings, which the officials hold is a very good showing when the business depression is taken into consideration.

BOND TRADING IN PROSPECT

Plans for Resuming Deals on Stock Exchange Considered.

The Committee of Five in charge of the Stock Exchange yesterday considered plans for resuming trading in bonds on the Exchange floor. It was believed in the Street at the end of the day that regulations for doing a restricted business would be made public within a few days.

One of the possible plans considered in financial circles for renewed trading in listed bonds provides for dealings conducted through the medium of several "calls" a day, the proposal being that sales be made at the call and at no other time.

This process would be similar to that followed on the Cotton Exchange when business opens for the day. When the names of the bonds were read off members could make known their bids and offerings and enter into contracts. Procedure of this sort is favored by many brokers and bankers in that the chance of persistent liquidation could be reduced to a minimum, and the trend of prices could be watched carefully.

TO ELECTRIFY ROAD.

Chi., Mil. & St. Paul to Spend $13,000,000 for Puget Sound Extension.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will spend $13,000,000 within the next four years in electrification work in the Rocky Mountain district, it was announced yesterday by C. A. Goodnow, in charge of construction, following the signing of a contract with the General Electric Company, involving a preliminary expenditure of $2,000,000.

Work will be started immediately in preparation for the electrification of the Puget Sound extension between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowton, Mont., a main line distance of 440 miles.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+ $77,203
Twenty-three roads	10,640,835	—3,076,420
Total (26 roads)	11,832,383	—2,999,217

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross op. rev.	38,832,780	36,123,072	33,465,558
Exp. and tax.	27,782,886	26,087,009	23,940,978
Net revenue	9,049,892	10,036,063	9,522,580
Other income	4,056,042	3,721,908	3,285,201
Total income	13,105,934	13,757,971	12,788,781
Int., rent, &c.	5,776,928	5,874,768	5,774,899
Surplus	7,329,008	7,883,203	7,010,882
Dividends	4,808,957	4,590,162	4,108,512

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Av. miles op.	8,205	8,048	8,038
Gross op. rev.	68,208,113	71,364,935	64,712,853
Oper. exp.	50,999,946	52,504,102	46,759,494
Net op. rev.	17,208,166	18,860,833	17,953,359
Outs. op., debit	174,473	191,577	100,977
Total net rev.	17,033,693	18,669,256	17,756,382
Taxes	3,315,632	2,946,438	2,793,315
Oper. income	13,718,061	15,722,818	14,963,067
Other income	342,794	1,221,372	924,222
Total income	14,060,855	16,944,190	15,887,289
Deductions:			
Interest	11,657,784	11,066,032	10,492,135
Rentals	1,828,776	1,819,803	1,544,758
Sep. operating properties	123,674	..	..
Tot. deduction	13,610,234	12,885,835	12,036,893
Net income	450,621	4,058,355	3,850,396
Dividends	..	3,743,525	3,743,700
Surplus	450,621	314,830	106,636

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$82,470	$72,713	$9,757
Net	37,814	32,921	4,793
Surplus	20,412	16,149	4,263
12 mos. gross	909,688	759,362	240,326
Net	438,191	307,622	130,569
Surplus	226,128	120,097	106,031

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY for September—

	1914.	Increase.
Operating revenue	935,186	10,544
Operating expenses	592,457	51,646
Net operating revenue	342,679	*41,102
Taxes	63,267	*8,142
Operating income	279,412	*37,900
Other income	7,598	3,087
Total income	287,010	*$34,873
Interest, rentals, &c.	212,198	1,092
Surplus	74,812	*$35,905
From July 1:		
Operating revenue	2,894,846	*1,598
Operating expenses	1,750,261	44,628
Net operating revenue	1,144,585	*45,821
Taxes	191,694	*10,855
Operating income	952,891	*$34,766
Other income	21,706	8,290
Total income	974,597	*$26,476
Interest, rentals, &c.	639,048	*268
Surplus	335,549	*$26,208

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	515	525
Borne-Scrymser	250	275	250	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	116	113	117
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	625	640	620	640
Colonial Oil	80	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	220	213	220
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	41	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	53	56	53	57
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	171	173	167	173
Galena-Signal Oil pf	144	148	144	148
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	95	100
National Transit	37	39	38	40
New York Transit	220	230	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	88	92
Ohio Oil	172	174	172	174
Pierce Oil	15	16	13	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	375	370	375
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
South Penn. Oil	238	253	247	253
Southern Pipe Line	191	195	192	196
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	290	292	287	290
Standard Oil of Ind.	460	465	458	462
Standard Oil of Kan.	335	355	335	355
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	193	180	192
Standard Oil of N. J.	374	377	368	372
Standard Oil of Ohio	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Std. Oil of Ky., new	240	250	240	250
Swan & Finch Co.	135	155	135	155
Union Tank Line	79	82	79	82
Vacuum Oil	182	185	180	185
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Equitable Safe Deposit Company of 48 Exchange Place has taken over the business of the Wall Street Safe Deposit Company, now at 48 Wall Street. George Smith, manager of the Wall Street Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Equitable Company.

Justice Guy, in the Supreme Court, has dismissed a suit brought by James H. Birch of Burlington, N. J., against Farson, Son & Co. to recover $15,000 paid by the plaintiff to the firm for Colorado Irrigation Company bonds.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee for the Rock Island Railroad collateral trust 4s has received on deposit $44,176,000 bonds, which, with deposits made in Holland, constitutes more than 71 per cent. of the total outstanding. It is expected that steps will be taken soon to purchase and distribute to bondholders the $11,000,000 Rock Island Railway stock which is pledged behind the bonds.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have issued a review and news letter on the securities of public service corporations.

The Republic Railway and Light Company reports gross income of $253,132 in October, a decrease of $4,168 from the record of October, 1913. Net earnings of $97,187 showed a falling off of $884.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity Falls Off, but Oil and Mining Issues Maintain a Firm Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 108,330 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,160; oils, 1,195, and mining, 89,975. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-A. To., ord.	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
60	*Houston Oil	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
600	Marconi of A.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Maxwell Mot.	14	14	13⅝	14
250	M. M. 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17½
5,000	Riker & H.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
6,000	*R. & H. rts.	23	25	21½	25
400	Sterling Gum	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,000	U. C. S., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
230	U. C. S. of A.	85¾	86¾	86	86⅝
2,000	U. P. Sharing	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	U. S. Lt. ctfs.	3	3	3	3
50	U. S. Lt. pf.	20	20	20	20
135	Willys Overl.	68	71	68	70
535	World Film	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	14⅜	14⅜	..
27	Atlantic Rfg.	560	525	532	+37
22	Buckeye P. L.	114	113	113	— 2
36	Crescent P. L.	43	41	41	— 4
2	Cumb. P. L.	55	55	55	..
30	Galena-S. Oil.	173	172	172	..
70	Indiana P. L.	95	94	94	+ 1
51	National T.	37½	36½	36½	— 2
5	Northern P. L.	90	90	90	..
100	Ohio Oil	175	172	174	+ 2
75	Pierce O., new	16	14	16	+ 2
45	Prair. O. & G.	377	370	375	+ 4
39	So. Penn O.	250	248	248	+ 2
70	*Stan. O., Cal.	291	285½	290	+ 2
5	Stand. O., Ind.	462	462	462	+ 2
1	Stan. O., Kan.	347	345	345	+ 2
104	Stan. O., N. J.	376	371	375	+ 4
140	Stan. O., N. Y.	193	188	193	+ 5
10	Union T. L.	80	80	80	+ ½
60	Vacuum Oil	184	181	183	— 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,000	Atlanta	28	30½	28	29
1,000	*Blue Bull	3	3	3	3
4,500	*Booth	5	5	4½	4½
1,700	Braden Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500	Buffalo Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	*Caribou Cob.	63	63	63	63
7,000	*Comb. Frac.	10	14½	10	13
1,000	C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
120	Copper Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Crown Res.	75	75	65	72
—	*Diam B.B.	2	3	2	3
100	Dome Mines	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4,700	*Florence	40	45	40	40
3,500	*G'field Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	*Greenwater	4½	5	4	5
1,500	*G'field Merg.	21	21	21	21
—	Halifax Con.	25	25	24	24
100	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	*Kewanus	10	10½	10	10
2,900	*McK.-Dar.	51	52	49	51
500	White Star	18	18	18	18
6,700	*Oro	8½	9	8½	9
1,000	Pac. Smelt.	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
2,000	*Sand. Kend.	6½	7	6½	7
2,000	Stewart	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	1¼
150	Ton. Bel.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	3⅜	2⅝
200	*Ton. Jim B.	67	67	67	67
9,000	*Ton Merg.	34½	37	32	35½
5	Ton. Mining	7	7	7	7
100	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Un. V. Ext.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	W. End Con.	54	54	54	54
500	*W. End Con.	1	2	1	2

*Sells cents per share.

Note.—Yesterday 100 British-American Tobacco ordinary sold at 15½, and the high sale in Standard Oil of New Jersey was 379.

***

Bid and asked quotations of those issues not traded in yesterday follow:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	295	300	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	16½	16½	17½
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	4½	5½	4¼	5½
Kelly Spring. Tire	53	54	52	54
Kelly Spring. T. new 1st pf	70	75	70	75
Kelly Spring. T. new 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	140	155	140	155
Manhattan Transit	7-16	½	7-16	½
Max. Motors 1st pf.	43	45	42	45
Mays Oil	12	20	10	20
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
Tobacco Products pf.	80	..	80	..
Wayland Oil & Gas	3	4	3	4
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Beaver Con	20	22	20	22
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5-16	⅜	¼	3-16
El Paso Con	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Kerr Lake	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
La Rose Con	¾	1	¾	1
Nevada Hills	25	27	25	27
Nip. Mines Co	5	5½	5	5½
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-32	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	15	25	15	25
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	1¾	2

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,160	Bay State Gas.	12c	12c	10c	11c
100	Bohemia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Butte & Lon.	24c	25c	22c	25c
100	Calaveras	98c	98c	98c	98c
500	Calumet & Cor.	8c	8c	8c	8c
200	Crown Reserve	74c	68c	70c	70c
100	Davis-Daly	59c	59c	59c	59c
300	Eagle & Blue.	80c	80c	80c	80c
100	First Nat.	97c	97c	96c	96c
680	Goldfield Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Gold. Merger	22c	22c	22c	22c
200	Humboldt S.	11c	11c	11c	11c
200	Jumbo Ext.	97c	97c	97c	97c
400	Mexican Metals	17c	17c	17c	17c
500	Nev. Douglas	46c	46c	45c	45c
100	Ohio Copper	8c	8c	8c	8c
700	Stewart Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	Tono. Merger	33c	33c	31c	31c
905	Un. Cig. Stores	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
55	Un. Profit Sh.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Un. Verde Ext.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1 5-16

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.06	.90	La Rose	.68	.72
Atl. Goldf.	.27	.29	Majestic	.12	.15
Bay S. Gas	.11	.12	Mex. Met.	.16	.17
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Boot. Ely.	.10	.20	New Baltic	.70	1.00
Butte & L.	.25	.27	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.47
Calaveras	.93	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.07	.09
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Riker-Heg.	7⅝	7¾
Con. Cop.	.80	1.00	So. Lake	1¾	3
Crown Res.	.65	.72	Stewart	1⅛	1 3-16
Dav.-Daly	.55	.59	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	4⅞
Eagle & B.	.80	.83	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2¾
First Nat.	.96	.98	Ton. Merg.	.34	.36
Goldf. Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅜
Goldf. Mer.	.21	.23	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Houghton.	1	1⅛	U. Cig. St.	8⅛	8⅝
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜	U. Prof. S.	11	11⅛
Jim Butler	.63	.70	U. Verde E.	1¼	1 5-16
Jumbo Ext.	.92	.94	Yukon	2	2¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99⅝	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Am. Tob.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.00
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅝	4.95
Beth Steel	5	June 11, '15	99⅛	99⅜	5.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	..	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¼	99⅛	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	98¾	99⅛	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	93	97	6.75
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	99⅜	100½	5.40
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99⅛	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99½	99½	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99½	100⅛	4.50
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	96¼	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	5.12	4.87	..
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.85
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99½	6.33
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99⅜	5.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98¼	98⅝	5.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	94	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.55
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.90
Sulz. & Sons	5	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	98¼	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99¼	100½	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1916	102¼	102⅝	4.52
N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103¾	4.55

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-21	4	4.90	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	5.15	4.85
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4	5.10	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-23	4½	5.15	4.80
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-23	4½	6.00	6.00
Erie Railroad	1914-22	4½@5	5.35	5.05
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5

FINANCIAL.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,305.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
Pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement Dated September 1, 1909

Holders of outstanding Stock Trust Certificates of the Voting Trustees are notified to present the same for exchange prior to December 1, 1914. Upon and after that date, payment of Two Cents per share will be required under the Federal Stamp Tax Act.

Dated New York, November 12, 1914.
GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY,
General Mortgage 5% Bonds, Due July 1st, 1926.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1898, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3 P. M., November 25, 1914, sealed tenders for the sale on January 2d, 1915, of not more than $10,000 Bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 4, 1914.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,465.30. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Equitable Trust Company issued for bonds of the Improved Property Holding Company of New York, Series "B."

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of Bondholders appointed under agreement dated May 27, 1912, has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization and filed the same with the Equitable Trust Company in the City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement.

New York, November 14, 1914.
EDWARD F. CLARK, Chairman.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated November 2, 1914, the City of Ponce, P. R., will redeem at par, on and after January 2, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 154 to 178, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1, 1915.

S. MOREU, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 23, 1914, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 23, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000.00) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 400 to 458, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1st, 1915. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan, P. R.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of COX AND LAFFERTY has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. M. Ellsworth Lafferty, and the business is to be continued by the undersigned, who was the copartner in said firm, and which was a copartnership within this State, and had conducted business therein of not less than three years prior to March 3rd, 1906; in the continued partnership hereinafter referred to, under the Partnership Law of the State of New York, now therefore, I, Charles P. Cox, Jr., who resides at Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to aforesaid law, that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of Cox and Lafferty at 25 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1914.
CHARLES P. COX, JR.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 16th day of November, 1914, before me personally came Charles P. Cox, Jr., to me personally known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged before me that he had executed the same.

MEYER KRONACHER,
Notary Public, New York County.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE SARELA HYDRAULIC COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 14th day of November, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 220 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

[Seal of the Secretary of State.]
JOHN S. PIDGEON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will remain closed from November 13th to the close of business November 23d, 1914.

F. T. GRAY, Secretary.
New York, November 2d, 1914.

To the Stockholders of Washington Conty. Co., Inc.:

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the 24 day of December, 1914, at 1,522 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of dissolving this corporation.

Dated November 2, 1914.
FRED'K ELFLEIN, Jr., Secretary.
OSCAR A. CAMPBELL, Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders of C. W. Whelen Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of J. K. Whelen Co., Inc., will be held at the office of Van Iderstine, Duncan & Barker, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of December, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

New York, November 11th, 1914.
ALEXANDER HUNTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Cereal Soaps Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Beach Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1914, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, November 5th, 1914.
JOHN A. DONOHUE, Secretary.

November 11th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Continental Telegraph Company of New York will be held at the Executive Office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, November 25th, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held in the rooms of the Society, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, December 2d, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon. Such other business will be transacted as may be properly brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.
New York, November 18th, 1914.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 21, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., by order of the Directors.

R. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

BIG INCREASE IN FOOD SHIPMENTS

Exports of Breadstuffs and Beef for Past Month Nearly Double Last Year's Figures.

COTTON SITUATION BETTER

Marked Improvement Noted in Statement of Past Two Weeks—Oil Seizures Hold Up Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Europe's cry for food is being answered by the United States. Exports of breadstuffs in October of this year amounted to $38,247,570, according to statistics made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, an increase of nearly $25,000,000 over the figures for October, 1913. Exports of fresh beef also more than doubled during the month, figures this year being $83,940, as against $36,863 in October, 1913.

In spite of the tremendous increase in food shipments, exports as a whole did not measure up to last year's figures. The total for the month, as recorded at the ten chief port s of the United States, amounted to $83,513,466, as against $147,333,016 the previous year. For the week ended Nov. 14, however, exports at these ports totaled $47,587,330, and officials of the Commerce Bureau see in that record a continuance of the marked improvement in American export trade already noted this month and upon which the feeling of confidense in the bright future opening before American industries is based. The districts selected handled nearly 80 per cent. of the nation's export trade and the bulletin shows that the balance in favor of this country on international trade stood last Saturday at $82,392,214 for the first half of November. Imports last week totaled $25,710,988.

While the great improvement in exports shown by the daily telegraphic report the Treasury Department receives from the ten big Custom Houses was not continued for yesterday, the average was considered good. Monday's figures were: exports $4,536,200, imports $4,442,690. The average daily exports in November, 1913, were $6,983,426; imports $4,923,879. Figures on the November exports as to character and destination will not be obtainable, as Secretary McAdoo ordered manifests of foreign-bound shipping withheld from publication for a period of thirty days beginning Oct. 28.

It was stated at the Commerce Bureau that the increase in November exports probably would show breadstuffs and fresh meats still to be in greater demand, while Treasury Department officials believed cotton exports had so increased in the last two weeks that they now approached 150,000 bales a week. The daily statement for Monday notes the shipment from Baltimore for Liverpool of 1,749 bales of cotton.

So great has been the European demand for breadstuffs that wheat, corn, barley, oats, and flour are going across the Atlantic from every port in the United States. Huge shipments have been made from San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The total export business in breadstuffs for the ten months ended with October this year was $204,216,473, as against $170,220,519 for the like period of 1913.

Export trade in mineral oils showed a marked decline last October, probably because of the seizure of many oil-laden ships by the British cruisers. Oil exports last month totaled $11,975,846, while the October figure for 1913 was $15,033,990.

The decrease in all exports for the ten-month period of 1914 was $212,226,321. The figures for 1913 were $812,129,301, and for 1914 $600,502,980.

The greatest single increase in the October export among the breadstuffs was in wheat, which rose from 7,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 19,000,000 bushels in 1914. Exports of oats jumped from $28,640 to $8,822,135, while corn shipments increased from $274,283 to $853,812.

Cotton exports for October, 1914, were valued at $20,420,043 as against $107,375,197 in October, 1913. The decrease for the ten-month periods in cotton shipments alone between 1913 and 1914 amounted to $37,180,748.

A feature of the export of oils is that despite a tremendous decrease last October in cargoes of illuminating and lubricating oils, gasoline, naphtha, and other fuel oils were shipped in larger quantities than in 1913. Fuel oil exclusive of gasoline and naphtha was shipped to the extent of over 64,000,000 gallons last month, while October figures for 1913 were 47,500,000.

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY.

To Punish for Customs Fraud the Law Must Be Followed.

It was held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that customs officials seeking to punish importers for fraudulent practices must avail themselves of the proper remedy under the Tariff law.

The Blum Hardware Company of Galveston imported at that port in April last 1,633 packages of steel in the form of flats, round bars and square twisted bars. The steel was entered after deducting the non-dutiable charges, equivalent to about $1,003, and the goods were appraised at that value. Subsequently it came to the knowledge of the Collector that the importers had in their possession a private invoice for the steel which showed a higher value than that named in the Consular invoice upon which the entry was made.

Upon the demand of the customs officials the importers produced this private invoice, whereupon the Collector reliquidated the entry upon the valuation shown in it. The exact date when the Collector obtained the knowledge of the private invoice was not known, but it is presumed that it was more than sixty days after the appraisement and therefore too late for him to appeal for reappraisement under Paragraph M, Section 3, Tariff Act of 1913. Notwithstanding the attempted fraud, the importers appealed to the Board claiming the action of the Collector to be illegal.

Judge Fischer in his decision for the board says the case is one in which if any possible construction of the law permits the Collector to take this action, it should be adopted; for, on the facts as disclosed to the board and not contradicted by the importers, a palpable fraud has been committed upon the United States.

The decision holds, however, that the action of the Collector in liquidating the entry at a higher valuation than that approved by the appraiser at Galveston was unauthorized and beyond his power.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Monday...5½@6 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Laces Are Quiet Now.

The spot demand for laces in this market is not overactive at the moment, but there is a fair business coming in from the road for Spring. Vals and clunies are reported to be leading the demand in certain quarters, with the call for net tops not as good as it has been. The call for metal laces, especially gold and silver effects, is said to be improving, these goods being wanted by the better class of dressmakers and many of the larger retail stores. There has been no great change in the embroidery situation of late, though importers of these goods contend that the coming of wider skirts will mean improved business for them. The reported increase in the demand for white petticoats is especially pleasing to this trade.

***

Little Feature to Dress Goods.

There is very little to feature the dress goods market at the present time, and the between-season period will, in the opinion of selling agents, be even less active than is usually the case. The cutters-up seem to be in a very uncertain state of mind regarding the future, and for this reason are restricting their purchase not only to actual orders but to orders that must be put into work immediately. As time goes on, however, the selling agents believe the situation will gradually clear and permit them to get a line on what buyers will need. Putty and sand shades are being talked up considerably in the market, and there is little doubt expressed that the future held out for coverts will come up to expectations.

***

To Work Out Color Card.

Following the action taken at the convention of the Millinery Jobbers' Association in Atlantic City recently, the committee appointed to look into the matter of designing an American color or shade card yesterday held a meeting in the rooms of the Silk Association of America and decided to call a meeting of delegates from the various associations interested in the matter for Feb. 10. At this meeting the question of an American shade card for next Fall will be thoroughly thrashed out and details arranged so that the manufacturers in this country may no longer be dependent for such color guides on foreign creators.

***

About Fall, 1915, Underwear.

While reports in the underwear trade have it that salesmen carrying underwear for Fall, 1915, delivery are now in the West with samples of their wares, there has been little indication, so far as local jobbers are concerned, that these lines have been made up. One of the largest local buyers of these goods said yesterday that he had only the prices on two lines quoted to him, both of which showed substantial reductions from last year's figures. One of these changes concerns a line of men's ribbed goods made by a big Southern mill, and shows a drop from the 1913 figures of 12½ to 15 per cent. Because of the slowness with which the current season developed it is expected that it will be some little time yet before the jobbing trade in the Eastern half of the country will be canvassed for business.

***

No Danger to Protocol.

Dissatisfaction expressed in the ranks of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union with the manner in which Eugene L. Lezinsky, chief clerk for the Manufacturers' Association, is dealing with certain questions that come up for settlement under the protocol or joint agreement in operation between the employers and their workers, is limited to a few individuals. The union itself has taken no official action on the complaint, and may not place the matter before the Manufacturers' Association. This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Board of the union, the sense of which was that until there appeared to be grounds for the action of the cloakmakers' union other than those offered by a few individuals it would be unjust to take official cognizance of the matter. Mr. Lezinsky, as chief clerk, is charged with adopting arbitrary tactics in his relations with the union's representative.

***

Poor Blankets for Soldiers.

Selling agents in the piece goods market can name more than one reason why they have lost interest in foreign Government contracts. The character of the goods desired, however, is one of the main drawbacks to taking this sort of business. For instance, peculiar sizes are required in blankets, and prices that the Government are willing to pay are not such as are satisfactory to the mill representatives. One selling agent has a sample of the blankets which one country is buying, and he says that he wouldn't insult his looms by putting such fabric to work on them. A soldier sleeping in the blanket in question, he claimed, would wake up in the morning to find about half of it gone. To demonstrate this he rubbed and shook the fabric over a piece of white paper. The surface of the paper was soon covered with short lengths of fibre. It was the selling agent's opinion that, as far as providing warmth was concerned, the blanket was useless.

***

Printcloths Again Quiet.

Trading continued difficult in the local printcloth market yesterday, and the volume of business done was not great. There were a few good sales of four-yard 80 squares, at 5¾ cents for delivery running well into next year, but this was about the only contract business done. For delivery during the remainder of this month and next a fair quantity of 39-inch 68-72s was moved at 4¾ cents, but no more of these goods seem to be available at that figure. A few sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for near-by delivery at 3¾ cents, while for similar delivery there were a few sales of 60-48s in the same width at 3 5-16 cents. Several fair-sized sales of drills were put through, and some 40-inch sheetings were also disposed of for delivery during the remainder of this year. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..3¾c
37-inch, 72-76s....5c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
37-inch, 64-72s....4½c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..3 13-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c | 27-inch, 64-60s..2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c | 27-inch, 56-52s..2 3-16c

***

Southern Retailers Inactive.

While it is generally conceded in the dry goods trade that there is a better feeling in the South, so far as the jobbers in that part of the country are concerned, it is said that there is not much evidence of improvement shown in the orders for seasonable merchandise now being placed by Southern retailers with Northern houses. It is thought probable, however, that the Southern retail trade is operating on staple goods, but that it is confining its orders to near-by wholesalers. At any rate, there is nothing to speak of in the way of ready-to-wear apparel and less staple merchandise going to the Southern retailers from this market at the moment. According to two Southern buyers here yesterday, one from Albany, Ga., and the other from Troy, Ala., there is still room for considerable improvement of conditions in the smaller cities in that part of the country.

Retire More Emergency Currency.

Emergency currency to the amount of $4,705,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $56,875,-370 out of about $153,000,000 issued to them, of which about $100,000,000 was put into circulation.

FOREIGN TRADE SHIFTS.

Odd Transitions of Imports and Exports Caused by War.

The October statement of exports and imports at this port, by countries and grand divisions, issued yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, reflects the changed trade conditions brought about by the third month of the war. Last month's movements both ways show increases over October, 1913.

Exports last month from here are set down at $86,080,825, compared with $82,-624,462 in October, 1913. The imports aggregated $77,183,665, against $71,723,-815 the corresponding month last year. Exports to all countries of Europe aggregated $63,099,290, while in the same month last year they were only $48,-237,243. The big increase, of course, is due to the abnormal buying in this country of supplies of all kinds for the allied and neutral nations.

Exports from here to England in October are set down at $28,042,434, or about $10,000,000 greater than the same month last year. Those shipped to France last month had a value of $7,-693,197, compared with $4,380,453 in October, 1913. Exports to Russia were $3,-577,378, against $1,299,585 the same month last year. Denmark's share in this port's export trade in October reached the extraordinary total of $5,-041,028, while in October, 1913, the outward trade was valued at only $582,618. Export trade to the Netherlands shows a falling off, the exports in October being $2,986,619, against $3,524,581 the same month last year. Swedish exports for last month are set down at $2,915,-119, or $2,000,000 in excess of October, 1913, when trade conditions were normal. Exports to Norway last month from here had a value of $2,521,577, against $671,717 in October a year ago. No exports are put down as going from New York direct to either Germany or Austria-Hungary.

New York's export trade to South America fell off heavily in October last, the value being only $5,224,441, compared with $12,169,816 in October last year. Asiatic exports last month were cut in half by the war conditions, and amounted to only $2,939,968.

Imports from European countries last month were $41,691,288, a decline of $2,-472,724 from the same month one year ago. England's imports here in October reached $13,296,167, a gain over the corresponding month a year ago, when these imports had a value of $10,729,896. Imports from Germany via neutral countries last month amounted to $5,-106,307, while in the same month last year the empire's imports here were returned at $9,902,752. French imports amounted to $6,964,706 in October, against $8,022,935 the same month last year. Belgian products received here fell to $450,073. A year ago they amounted to $1,477,882.

Austria-Hungary's trade with this port, which in October of last year amounted to $979,678, dropped last month to $313,971.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

Those Passed by Examiners Notified to Give Evidence of Character.

Candidates for admission to the bar who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations have been notified to file with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, on or before Nov. 30, evidence of good moral character.

Such evidence must include at least two affidavits from attorneys acquainted with the applicant. These affidavits should be made by practicing attorneys of the Supreme Court personally known to a member of the committee and must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the affiant, a person of good moral character, setting forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based. Affidavits on printed forms will not be accepted.

Each candidate shall also file the certificate received from the State Board of Law Examiners and the form furnished by the Clerk of the Appellate Division upon personal application. All applicants who have had their names changed shall notify the Clerk of the Appellate Division. A strict compliance with these requirements is essential. Information is requested as to the moral character and qualifications of the candidates, which information may be sent to the Clerk of the Appellate Division or to any member of the committee of character. This committee is made up of David Leventritt, 11 Broadway, Chairman; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street; John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street; George L. Rives, 26 Liberty Street; George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street.

These are the candidates certified by the examiners:

Angulo, Charles.
Alacchi, O. Silas.
Alley, R. W.
Aigner, Martin, 3d.
Abeles, Peter A.
Brill, Raphael.
Brown, Harry H.
Bachrach, Simon.
Cymberg, Gustave A.
Callan, James F.
Cagliano, C.
Dyer, Richard T.
Eyre, Richard D.
Flomenhaft, M. D.
Frackman, H. David.
Frank, Joseph I.
Gregory, Frederick W.
Gordon, Saul.
Grossman, Irving.
Giegerich, Arthur N.
Herskowitz, Harry.
Hyman Maxwell.
Herrman, W. A.
Horowitz, Charles.
Jefferson, Charles F.
Kelly, John B.
King, Le Roy.
Kahan, Henry O.
Levovich, Samuel.
Law, Robert H.
Lichtblau, Nathan.
Levy, Morris.
Marvin, A. B.
Malcolm, M. Vartan.
Mumper, Hewlings.
Patterson, George E.
Ruttenberg, Nelson.
Ropes, Chapman.
Roren, David Jacob.
Schuman, Frances.
Shouldice, James B.
Selig, Solomon.
Serri, Fidarde R.
Sunderland, E. S. S.
Todd, Russell W.
Van Rensselaer, B. S.
Wiren, Oscar B.

The following applicants should submit, in addition to the above requirements, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney for at least one year continuously before their application to be admitted to practice:

Blume, Abraham L.
Benedek, Manfred H.
Cohen, David.
Grometstein, A.
Goodman, Harry.
Logan, Van M.
Lee, Thomas H.
Mates, Hyman.
Russo, George J.
Senecal, James Nell.
Scott, Eli Thomas.
Wills, Ernest.
Zinaman, Jacob M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light n. s. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except rain on the extreme coast; moderate n. s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer Thur., light variable winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light n. e. winds, becoming s. e.

East Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except rain Thur. in extreme s. w.; moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Okla., Ark., and Mo.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thur; warmer Thur.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming s. w.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer, moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair; fresh w. to s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thur.; warmer Wed.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Wed., with rising temp. Thur. cloudy; snow along Lake Superior; moderate n. w. winds, increasing.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thur., warmer; fresh w. to s. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Wed., except snow in n. e. Thur. fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Ia., No. and So. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 28th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.

ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue.

ALBANY—Hendrie & Campbell; Miss M. J. Campbell, millinery; Miss B. H. Hendrie, millinery; Martha Washington.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 15 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; A. A. Dieterle, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Joel Putman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, dresses; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblenz Co.; E. Werzansky, jobs cotton waists; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cohn, waists; Aberdeen.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss Delia A. Finley, embroideries, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jones, McDuffee & Stratton; J. Jones, china; Navarre.

BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists, dresses; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Syndicate Clothing Co.; S. Myers, clothing; Normandie.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—J. Schwartz, clothing; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss M. B. Grotjohn, ladies' misses' suits; Miss J. Canty, waists, muslin underwear; 18 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Stephens-Adamson Co.; J. W. Latham, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Prince George.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. J. Brooks, silverware; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; H. H. Clarke, youths' clothing, furnishing goods; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; F. A. Fuller, furs; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Sherman, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; Mr. Adalberg, undies, mgr.; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—S. Ach & Co.; J. W. Doyle, wash goods; 470 4th Av.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, notions, laces; Park Avenue.

BUFFALO—J. Clark; ladies' hats; Strand.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, domestics; 31 Union Sq.

BUTLER, Penn.—Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, women's wear; Park Avenue.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman & Co.; W. M. Sporborg, general mdse. manager, buying for all Dept. Stores; 16 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; C. A. Stonehill, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; T. J. Madden, ladels' neckwear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—F. Siégel & Bros.; J. P. Hoyland, Spring cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, men's neckwear; G. Weinrich, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; Mr. Stelker, laces; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; S. Ach, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Schroeder, Krehnbring Co.; G. J. Schroeder, millinery; Albert.

CLEVELAND—Prince-Wolf Co.; J. Prince, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; R. A. Feiss, clothing; 218 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—A. Anisfeld Co.; D. Lorz, cloaks; A. Anisfeld, cloaks, suits; 18 E 28th.

CLEVELAND—Korach-Ecker Co.; B. W. Korach, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. L. Taylor, furniture; 71 W. 23d.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. S. Bannon, domestics, linens, blankets; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Emery, domestics; 119 West 23d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. D. J. Springer, juniors' children's garments; 50 Union Square.

ELMIRA—L. Freudenheim & Bros.; A. Freudenheim, piece goods; L. Lane, skirts; Albert.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics, linens; W. Corcoran, boys' clothing; 75 Spring.

HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; I. E. Robinson, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—W. F. Thayer, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; Gerard.

INDIANAPOLIS—S. Ayres & Co.; J. Weyman, silks, dress goods; 60 W. 33d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Lefler Hat Co.; O. D. Lefler, hats; Broztell.

ITHACA—Rothschild Bros.; W. E. Rothschild; dry goods; 315 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, waists; 25 Madison Sq.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 12 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; 75 Spring.

LEBANON, Penn.—Hoch Bros.; W. Hoch, dry goods; Broadway Central.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—M. Siegel Co.; Mrs. M. Siegel, misses', women's, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES — Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 93 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; J. A. Galvin, domestics, flannels, linens, white goods; F. P. Bacon, dress goods, silks, linings; 93 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kolling, cloaks, suits, furs; 116 W. 32d.

MONTGOMERY—A. L. Nathmann, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 18 E. 22d.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Potvin, veilings, neckwear; Miss M. E. Harrington, ladies' wear; 78 Spring.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—J. V. Spore D. G. Co.; J. A. Ruggles, Jr., women's coats; 16 E. 32d; Murray Hill.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; P. M. Foy, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 75 Spring.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; Miss Hart, neckwear; Miss Flaherty, jewelry, leather goods; 106 Grand.

NEW HAVEN — Joel Gamble-Desmond Co.; J. B. Todd, notions, jewelry; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.; E. Malley Co.; A. Sandboch, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 60 W. 33d.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; J. F. Scheuermann, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 51 Leonard.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — L. W. Berger, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—N. S. Gilbert & Son; S. A. Gilbert, carpets; Park Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, coats, furs; 7 West 22d.

PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, carpets; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Progressive Neckwear Co.; A. Epstein, ladies' neckwear; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—D. Greenberg, millinery; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA—B. Newman, furniture; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Kaplin & Schwartz; L. W. Kaplin, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Bear Bros.; Miss R. Schiller, ready-to-wear; Miss Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Miss Strauss, ready-to-wear; Miss Weinstein, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Bettelheim & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, skirts, suits; 152 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Hornick & Block; I. Block, waists; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—American Cloak & Suit Co.; Lichtig, cloaks, suits; Grand.

PITTSBURGH — Lewis-Reineman Co.; Mr. Roch, waists; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder Co.; Mr. Frank, waists; Miss Griffin, waists; J. S. Herstein, jobs coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's coats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, coats, Casement; 85 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

POTTSTOWN—Ellis Mills; W. E. Mills, ready to wear; Prince George.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Barnaby Co.; A. F. O'Malley, ladies' ready-to-wear; Brostell.

READING—Kline, Epplehimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.

READING—Strauss; W. E. Mills, ready to wear; Prince George.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, rings; 605 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Dayle's; J. P. Doyle, cloaks, suits, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Tulloch, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 432 4th Av.

ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewett Co.; W. D. Talbot, dry goods, hosiery, gloves; 220 Church.

SALT LAKE CITY

COTTON POOL SAFE, M'ADOO ANNOUNCES

Kuhn-Loeb and Baruch Complete $100,000,000 Fund by Subscribing Deficiency.

SOME 'SELFISH OPPOSITION'

Plan Delayed by Textile and Local Interests, Says Secretary—New York Heads Subscribing Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary McAdoo announced this evening that the cotton loan pool had been completed by the receipt of subscriptions from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, the former $2,000,000 and the latter $1,000,000. These subscriptions more than completed the $100,000,000 of Class A. certificates and made the success of the plan certain.

To what extent the banks of the South will take up the Class B certificates can only be guessed. The Class A certificate has a slight prdeference over Class B. The banks of the South have not been permitted to subscribe for the Class A certificates and these have been taken up wholly by banks in non-cotton-producing States, $50,000,000 in New York City alone. No effort has been made to obtain subscriptions to the Class B certificates, as under the terms of the plan banks in the South that subscribed for them may borrow three times the amount of the subscriptions from the fund covered by the Class A subscriptions.

It is believed at the Treasury Department that the subscriptions to the B Class will be spontaneous and that the plan will become an immediate success now that the whole amount of the fund covered by the Class A certificates has been subscribed.

Secretary McAdoo issued this statement:

How the Fund Was Completed.

"I am gratified to be able to announce the success of the cotton loan pool. Subscriptions for the entire $100,000,000 of Class A certificates were completed this afternoon. This assures the success of the plan. To such extent as banks in the Southern States subscribe to Class B certificates, the $100,000,000 realized from the Class A certificates will be available for loans on cotton at 6 cents per pound. The full details of the plan have already been published, and it is not necessary to repeat them here.

"The full amount of subscriptions to Class A certificates made by banks in non-cotton States amounted, at 2 P. M., today, to $97,292,000. The success of the plan was conditioned upon the subscription of the full $100,000,000 of these certificates. In order to make up the deficiency of $3,000,000, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, subscribed $2,000,000 and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, formerly of South Carolina, subscribed $1,000,000, thus completing the required amount.

"The following is a list of the cities and the amounts subscribed to the fund:

N. Y. City	$50,000,000	Minneapolis	$1,000,000
Baltimore	2,500,000	Philadelphia	4,640,000
Boston	2,085,000	Pittsburgh	2,000,000
Chicago	13,000,000	Richmond	1,125,000
Detroit	1,082,000	St. Louis	11,500,000
Cincinnati	2,000,000	San Francisco	360,000
Cleveland	2,000,000	Washington	1,000,000
Kansas City	2,000,000		
Louisville	1,000,000	Total	$97,292,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.			$2,000,000
Bernard M. Baruch			1,000,000
Total			$100,292,000

"It is not possible to announce today the names of the subscribers to the fund in each of the cities, but it may be said that among the larger subscribers in New York City are Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, and others whose names may, with their permission, be given as soon as the complete lists are supplied. The only banks in the City of Boston subscribing to the fund are the National Shawmut Bank, the First National Bank, the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, the Webster and Atlas National Bank, and the Federal Trust Company. Great credit should be given to Messrs. Festus J. Wade and George W. Simmons of St. Louis for their earnest and effective work.

"Selfish Opposition."

"The success of this plan has at no time been in doubt, but its completion has been delayed by the selfish opposition of certain textile manufacturers and local interests who have tried to defeat it. I am happy to say, for the sake of the country as well as for themselves, that they have been unsuccessful.

"The successful completion of this plan throws upon my associates of the Federal Reserve Board and myself added responsibilities and a large amount of onerous work. It is no part of our official duties. We are already burdened with many different problems, but we have regarded the organization of this cotton loan fund just as we did the gold fund, and its proper administration as a patriotic service, and have felt obliged, therefore, to respond to the call that has been made upon us.

"We believe that the carrying out of this plan is going to be beneficial, not only in helping the cotton situation and the foreign exchange situation, but also by promoting the general prosperity of the country, which now has such a happy impulse that it would be difficult to retard it. It is a pleasure to testify to the patriotism and broad-mindedness of the banks and bankers who have so cheerfully supported the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in the organization of this fund."

The committee appointed to have charge of the loan consists of W. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of New York; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce of New York; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; Festus J. Wade, President of the eMrcantile National Bank of St. Louis; Levi L. Rue, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, and William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. This committee will administer the loan fund under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Board.

State and Local Committees.

The committee will meet within a few days and appoint State committees to take charge in the various cotton States of the matter of loans, and these State committees will in turn appoint committees in the various localities in the cotton sections to take charge of applications and examine into the security offered. All the members of the various committees will serve without compensation. It is expected that when all the fund provided for under subscriptions to Class A certificates is loaned there will be loaned also the further sum of $34,000,000 provided by Class B subscriptions.

The Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, has ruled that national banks subscribing to the two classes of certificates may carry them as stocks, bonds, or securities, and the Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to accept them at 75 per cent. of their face value when offerd by National Currncy Associations as security for emergency currency issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. The certificates, however, cannot be accepted as security for loans with the Federal Reserve Banks, as the terms of the Federal Reserve act do not permit a construction that will allow the discount of notes secured by such collateral.

COTTON PRICES DROP.

Unloading of Syndicate Holdings and Hedge Selling Cause Recessions.

Cotton prices lost ground in the second day of renewed trading on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and at times selling was rapid, but the authorities said at the close of the session that business had been satisfactory. Pressure was insistent especially against the December option, which receded below the 7 cent level in the noon hour and closed at 7, as compared with an opening quotation on Monday of 7.45, and a final on that day of 7.28. In all the future contracts supply was in excess of demand and last prices showed net losses for the session extending from 10 to 35 points.

Governors of the Exchange said considerable liquidation had been expected. It was pointed out that the syndicate which took more than 150,000 bales on contracts existing when the Exchange closed, engaged to dispose of its holdings to the best advantage, and an outflow of December cotton from this source was considered a part of yesterday's business. Also, Southern cotton factors were credited with extensive sales of futures, which they put out as "hedges" against the recently harvested crop. Hedge selling of a substantial order had been taken into the calculations of the Governors, it was said, when they were seeking ways safely to renew trading through normal market channels.

The theory under which hedge sales are made is this: The factor sizes up prospects for cotton prices in thb future, considering especially the months in which he probably will desire to make deliveries of actual cotton. If it appears to him that a large supply is likely to cause low quotations in these months, he sells on the Cotton Exchange a contract which matures in the month when he intends to deliver a certain quantity of the staple. If cotton goes down, he stands to take a loss on the delivery, but the cotton represented by the contract he sells "short" also goes down. If cotton goes up, he makes on the cotton and loses on the contract.

Yesterday's trading amounted to about 225,000 bales, being slightly larger than on Monday, but still far below a normal day's turnover. Brokers say they look for quiet and cautious trading for several days, until spinners of New England and the South have had time to judge whether they will be able to get supplies at lower than current prices.

The quotation for memberships on the Cotton Exchange scored a strong advance as the result of the renewal of business. A seat owned by a partner in Dick Brothers & Co. was bought by S. B. Chapin for $9,500, as compared with $7,000 for two memberships sold last month.

The export situation continues to be the chief drawback to the free movement of the staple. In spite of assurances given by the British Foreign Office that cotton directed to Germany will not be disturbed by English cruisers, not a single shipload is known to have been dispatched from any American port. It was reported yesterday that a cargo of 8,000 bales was being loaded as an experimental transfer to Bremen, but the story could not be confirmed.

An insurance company tried for two weeks to arrange a shipment of 8,000 bales without success. On Monday a ship was engaged to carry the cargo for the insurance concern. The shipowners asked $100,000. Yesterday they canceled the contract, saying that the venture was too hazardous on account of mines in the North Sea.

STAMPS FOR HOLIDAY RUSH.

More Than $8,000,000 Worth Are Shipped from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Thirty-two tons of postage stamps for the holiday rush, valued at more than $8,000,000, were on their way today from Washington, to Post Offices throguhout the country.

More than $2,400,000 worth were sent to Philadelphia, $1,422,820 worth to 410 Post Offices in the South and Middle West, $4,071,000 worth were sent to New York, and the remainder, valued at $561,494, to 247 Post Offices in the South and West.

MORE CLAFLIN CHANGES.

Reply to Claims Made on Behalf of Louisville Store.

Additional steps in the reorganization of the H. B. Claflin Company were taken yesterday by the receivers, and they resulted in the release of J. A. Dingwall, who for the last five years had been head of the wash goods department; F. W. Pope, a general salesman, and J. H. Hillman, who for some time had been at the head of the shipping department. All of these men are well known to the local dry goods trade.

With yesterday's changes, nine men more or less prominent in the Claflin organization have left. All of the changes, according to the receivers, were made for the sake of economy, increased efficiency, and greater profits, and followed a careful and thorough study of conditions in the departments affected.

The work of settling the financial difficulties of the H. B. Claflin Company and its subsidiaries is progressing slowly, being hampered to a considerable extent by the illness of Joseph M. Hartfield, attorney for the Noteholders' Committee in the reorganization proceedings.

The only unsettling factor that has yet appeared is the claim by a Louisville attorney who filed the bankruptcy proceedings against J. Bacon & Sons, a Claflin syndicate store in that city, that the 280 creditors of this concern are entitled to payment in full instead of the 35 per cent. settlement approved by the Noteholders' and General Creditors' Committees.

Commenting on the claims set forth in this letter yesterday, counsel for the General Committee said the committee was not seeking to buy claims to aid the general settlement.

The point was made by the Southern attorney that the figures of the Bacon store, as sent out by the committee, showed it to be a going concern. It was said here that his claim of full settlement was based on these figures, instead of on the liquidating value of the property, which was not given. Last, but not least, it was said that sight was lost entirely, in the Southern attorney's letter, of the fact that without the surrendering of the noteholders' interests by the banks involved it would have been impossible for the committee even to make an offer of settlement as great as 35 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN TREADWELL, a mining man, residing at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, formerly of San Francisco, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,391,660 and assets of unknown value. He was formerly a Director of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, and the claims of that company are put in the schedules at $1,949,752 for money loaned on his notes.

ANDREW CUNEO, private banker, at 28 Mulberry Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $452,920, of which $269,370 are unsecured and $183,600 secured, and nominal assets of $507,083, consisting of stocks and bonds, $410,060; notes, $15,224; accounts, $1,422; cash on hand, $885; cash in banks, $4,286; fixtures, $2,500; property in reversion, $400, and real estate, $72,300, at Great Neck, L. I., and Schenectady, N. Y. There are $269,370 due to depositors, all unsecured. Among the secured creditors are Bridge Cafe, $55,000; Atlantic Macaroni Company, $25,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $17,500; John Demartini, $16,000, and Harry Oestrecher, $6,000. Mr. Cuneo has offered to creditors a composition at 100 cents on the dollar, payable a samll amount in cash and the balance to be financed by a corporation, which will liquidate the assets.

LOUIS SMITH, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Edmund Wright. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: A. Cummins, $300; J. R. Frisch, $200, and H. Bayles, $100. He owned real estate at 338 Madison Street, valued at $14,500, on mortgaged for $6,000. The liabilities are reported to be $32,000 and the nominal assets more than $40,000, including real estate.

EAGLE FEATURE FILM COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eagle Feature Film Company, printing and leasing films for motion pictures, 71 West Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Charles J. Swan, $620; Charles H. Stretmer, $735, and Schonbar Printing Company, $12.

ALFRED KRAMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Kramer of 386 West Broadway, who was President of A. Kramer & Co., importers of wines, by A. Kramer & Co. on a claim for $4,689, and by Berliner Marx on a claim for $232, balance of loans.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH, salesman of 501 West 110th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,055 and assets $771 in accounts.

DAVID LYONS, clerk of 67 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $554 and no assets.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS, dealers in clothing, 326 Bowery and 2 Cooper Square, who also trade as the Sample Clothing House, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,895 and assets $2,640, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $125, and cash, $15. There are three partners in the firm, two by the name of Philip Rosenthal and one Isaac Rosenthal.

WILLIAM S. ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William S. Abrams, dealer in shades and awnings, 243 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Jay C. Wemple, $514; T. M. James & Co., $170, and Neptune Hardware Company, $38. It was alleged that he permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $900, on which the Sheriff levied on the place and was to have sold yesterday, but Judge Hand restrained the sale.

SWETLOW & SON.—Fannie and Morris Swetlow, who composed the firm of Swetlow & Son, 98 Clinton Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,515 and no assets.

SAMUEL KOPELMAN, salesman, of 1,095 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,266 and no assets.

STRUSSER BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed Arnold Pollak receiver for Strusser Brothers, manufacturers of furs, 11 East Twelfth Street; bond, $4,000. The liabilities are $20,251 and assets $8,000.

SAFE AND VENTILATING WINDOW COMPANY of 35 West Thirty-first Street has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $13,893 and assets of $16,403, consisting of stock, $12,749; office furniture, $1,078, and accounts, $2,576. Frank C. Hamilton is a creditor for $5,741.

MAY-MICHAELSON NOVELTY COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of umbrella handles at 429 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Louis Perlman.

JESSE H. JACOBS & CO., INC., manufacturer of caps at 10 Waverley Place, has made an assignment to Herbert H. Rabiner and Gerson Silberstein.

GUSTAV A. KONHEIM, manufacturer of misses' and children's raincoats, 41 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Charles S. Sinsheimer.

DAVID SHENFELD, also known as Schoenfeld, shoe dealer, 225 Broome Street, has made an assignment to William Kirk.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Ignatz Kuszynski, a shoe dealer; voluntary petition; liabilities, $41,599; assets, $9,335. Gumbiner Brothers, manufacturers of hair goods; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arit, Elsa, and Henry van der Sand—L. Allmendinger, $394.
Attel, Abraham or Abe—M. Bernstein, $154.
British Aluminum Co., Ltd.—G. M. Trefts et al., costs, $140.
Browner, Henrietta—O. H. Droege, $305.
Bitzik, Mayer—Stuyvesant Casino, Inc., $306.
Brooklyn Embroidery, and Apron Mfg. Co.—A. Goldman et al., $380.
Broder, Malvine L.—M. Scott, $2,058.
Brandreth, John B.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $194.
Barret, Hopkins G.—R. Hyman, $2,885.
Ashenfarb, Sam L., Co.—J. S. Baum, $204.
Benson, Catherine, adm.—Yellow Taxicab Co., costs, $111.
Currens, Turner F.—E. A. Currens, $473.
Cohen, Max—J. Isenberg, $111.
Cohen, Mayer—A. B. Goodwin, $314.
Same—Same, $133.
Clato, Josephine—P. L. Peters, $208.
Covert, Frank T.—F. E. Peters, $251.
Cohen, Isidor, or Isidore Kaplan, and Solomon Biegaler—People, &c., $780.
Carpenter, Reese, and Wm. H. Lyon—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $116.
Cordts, Nic—J. A. Fisher, $152.
A. & H. Evalenko—City of N. Y., $245.
Coleman, Mary E., adm.—Same, $245.
Carroll, Joseph D., ex—Same, $245.
Brown-Weiss Realties, Inc.—B. Miringoff et al., $196.
Braunstein Bros. Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
Cosio Cigar Co.—City of N. Y., $321.
Same—Same, $336.
Same—Same, $127.
Crescent Parts Co.—Same, $359.
De Mar, J. E., and Addison Kessel, Jr.—U. S. Rubber Co., $170.
Darling, George E.—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Daniels, James W.—S. A. Milbauer, $276.
Davidson, Manuel—American Valve Co., $272.
Dubin, Morris R.—P. Vitkover et al., $999.
Eyre, George A.—W. Hampel, $100.
Degnon Contracting Co.—L. Falcone, $169.
Enterpan Planola Co.—City of N. Y., $132.
E. J. Russell Contracting Co. and E. J. Russell—D. I. Goldstein, $731.
Endres, Hugo—R. Gennerich et al., $186.
Fox, John M.—Henry Steers, Inc., $159.
Frischman, Bernard—N. Mills, Jr., $1,038.
Furnbotn Kowrad—Penton Pub. Co., $251.
Garfine, Max—L. Greenwood, $200.
Gilanti, Nicholas—F. T. Rand, $133.
Gold, Samuel, and Abraham Lux—People, &c., $1,000.
Hirschfield, Beatrix M.—W. P. Platt, $373.
Same—Same, $153.
Hagedom Bros.—City of N. Y., $132.
Hartog, Ferdinand, Jr.—E. D. Perkins et al., $382.
Heyman, Abraham—National Park Bank of New York, $5,036.
Haire, Robert J.—G. Dimmebell, $183.
Hinners, Fred J.—Ideal Electric & Mfg. Co., $175.
Horan, Michael J.—F. E. Peters, $203.
Hettrich, Nicholas E.—F. E. Peters, $250.
Hanretty, Lawrence M.—C. Falkenberg, $587.
Heuss, Katherine—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Higgins, Charles—Hobart Electric Manufacturing Co., $131.
Hawkins, Thomas—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., $100.
Hoppe, Otto; Ludwig Hellwig, William Ranzweiler, and Henry Ashcroft—J. A. Fischer, $919.
John Ogden Co. of New York—Interior Metal Manufacturing Co., costs, $109.
Kaufmann, Henry—E. Townsend, $161.
Loeser, Richard—P. Krawitz, $1,126.
Lyons, Mary—J. Seigman, $392.
Levy, Isidor A.—J. Seeman et al., $206.
Larsen, Sarah A.—M. W. Turner, $223.
Lilly, Harry—Columbia Trust Co., $5,549.
Le Bel, Leopoid—Nassau County School, $853.
Lynch, George W., receiver—Thomas Annechiarico et al., $394.
Michaels, Abraham G.—S. Trimmer Sons, Inc., $349.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York—J. Lesern, costs, $131.
McLaughlin, Mary L., or Mme. Marion—N. E. Hyman, $100.
McNamara, Thomas—Kerin & Dunn, $189.
Marx, Louis and Michael—P. Helpershausen et al., $422.
McGhinchey, John F.—P. J. Martin, $568.
Morgenstein, Louis—J. Juskowitz, $200.
Michel, Herman—Henry Bergherns Sons, Inc., $228.
Marquis, Carrie—A. Marder, $163.
McCullouch, James L. and Adelhaid—National Bank of Walden, $328.
Musallo, Martino, and Max Speiser—People, &c., $1,500.
Montz, Colman—H. Fischer, $331.
Morison, Robert—A. Morison and others, $1,797.
Nichols, Charles J.—F. E. Peters, $149.
Naughton, Thomas D.—W. A. Gould, $260.
Procita, James, and Calvin Johnson—R. Gangemi and others, $281.
Patterson, John P., and Lucien Knapp—W. H. Ialis, $5,782.
Property Ins. Co. Ltd.—F. L. Randall, $2,386.
Peerless Embroidery and Lace Co.—P. Parish, $434.
Same—Same, $526.
Rasquin, Almon G.—H. S. Starrett, $136.
Rabinowitz, Nathan or Mike—N. J. Ellas, $228.
Raman, Herman—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Russell, Edward L., and E. J. Russell Contracting Co.—D. J. Goldstein, $731.
Schapp, Otto—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $263.
Saur, George W.—C. Acott, $283.
Sacks, Samuel M.—Crown Cork and Seal Co., $157.
Schuman, Benjamin—B. Silverman, $130.
Shepard, Augustus D.. Rutherford M., and Frederick A. M., admrs.—Mutual Life Ins Co. of New York, $23,464.
Schwartz, John—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $153.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—W. Messinger, $450.
Sartoris, Nicholas, Jr.—$267.
Schwartz, Joseph—Koenig & Schister, Inc., $483.
Sondheim, Marie—John Wanamaker, New York, possession of property or $310, costs, $132.
Schoen & Sharkady, Inc.—Independent Doll Co., Inc., $112.
Same—Same, Gross and others, $307.
Sam L. Ashenfarb Co.—J. B. Baum, $204.
Viliano, Raffaele, adm.—New York Times Co., $411.
Wering, Frederick A.; Samuel, Nathan, and David Glass, and Julius Kramer—H. Golding, $266.
Towns, Mirabeau L.—Tribune Association, $111.
Tannenbaum, Jacob—M. Braverman, $290.
Viertels, Joseph, and Charles Kurlan—A. Jacob et al., $320.
Winer, Matthew N.—I. Winer, costs, $118.
Walsh, John J.—American Newspaper publishers' Association, Inc., $172.
Westfield, Harry—J. Steneck et al., $419.
Walter, Fred—L. B. Austin, $100.
Washington Heights Hospital—G. Meyer, $2,090.
Woodend, Wm. E.—Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, $385.
Wolff, Hugo A.—S. O. Bugny Co., $268.

In Bronx County.

Attel, Abraham—M. Bernstein, $184.
Constantine, Giovanni di Raffaele—S. M. di Antonio, $360.
Elson, Harry G.—Sailors' Snug Harbor, $270.
Kamber, Julius—H. Neustadt, $3,902.
Michaels, Abraham G.—S. Trimmer Sons, Inc., $349.
Oberdorfer, Jesse—L. Schechter, $124.
Rosenblatt, Benjamin—City of New York, $100.
Same—Same, $143.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Forty-second St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—D. Mellto, Oct. 28, 1914, $1,940.
Geiger, Valentine F.—W. S. Peck et al., Dec. 29, 1913, $134.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Hector, Oct. 21, 1914, $1,136.
Rosenfeld, Solomon—S. W. Peck, June 15, 1914, $122.
Same—Same, May 20, 1913, $223.
Rosenberg, Jules—I. Heidelburger, Aug. 18, 1914, $571.
Richardson, Thomas A. and Anna L.—Duparguet, Huot & Moneuse Co., Sept. 24, 1908, $172.
Siebrecht, Henry A. and Henry A., Jr.—W. T. Smith Co., Sept. 20, 1911, $319.
Siebrecht, Henry A., Jr., and Siebrecht & Son—International Nurseries, Inc., Feb. 28, 1914, $106.
Slattery, John R., adm.—F. Horkimer, Nov. 14, 1914, $1,302.
Weiss, Joseph—United Dressed Beef Co., April 5, 1914, $311.
Embo Land Co.—W. H. H. Hull & Co., Jan. 3, 1914. $319.
Klingenbeck, Antonio—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914, $780.
Manhattan Pork & Provision Co.—City of N. Y., Mar. 20, 1914, $264.
American Pipe & Construction Co.—Bystrom Realty & Construction Co., Nov. 4, 1914, $423.
De Berard, Frederick B.—L. H. Schubart et al., May 24, 1900, $130.

In Bronx County.

Silveira, Angelka F.—S. De Young, Nov. 6, 1914, $144.

Metcalfe Buys a Newspaper.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—Richard L. Metcalfe, former Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and now Chairman of the Canal Opening Committee, purchased a weekly newspaper here today, and will, after Dec. 1, make his home in Omaha. Mr. Metcalfe, before his appointment to the Governorship of the Canal Zone, was engaged for many years in newspaper work in Omaha and Lincoln.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tunny Fish Are Not Mackerel for Dutiable Purposes.

In overruling a protest by Wright & Ditson, Boston, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that the provision for "nets" in Paragraph 271 of the Tariff act of 1913 is limited to those used in fisheries and fishing. The merchandise before the board calling for this construction of the law was tennis nets made of Manila fibre or hemp. The Collector classified the goods under Paragraph 284 as manufactures of vegetable fibre and took duty at 55 per cent. ad valorem

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, lost in protests relating to fur not on the skin prepared for hatters' use. It was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, specifically providing for such goods. The protestants insisted that the merchandise is waste properly dutiable at 10 per cent.

Judge Brown handed down a long decision in which he reached the conclusion that tunny fish are not mackerel, at least for tariff purposes. Meyer & Lange and Parodi, Erminio & Co. imported the tunny fish in tins. It was classified by Collector Malone as "all other fish in tin packages," duty being taken at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909. The claim was for duty at 1 cent per pound under the provision for "mackerel." The duty assessed is upheld.

RESORTS.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

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C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt. The undersigned Trustee will sell this day, Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his salesroom, 539 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York, all the right title and interest of said Trustee in and to the equity in two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of Frank Tousey Publisher, a corporation, certificates for which are now in a vault of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in escrow under an agreement dated June 19, 1900, which stock is pledged as security for indebtedness to the Lincoln Trust Company and Norma Hastings, as Executors and Trustees, and said sale will be subject thereto, and also to certain terms to be announced at the sale.
Dated November 18th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNDER THE RULES OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—To cover costs of storage, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 539 Broadway, New York City, merchandise, furniture and fixtures of the following estates: American Specialty Co., Bustanoby Bros., M. Chambers, J. Deahl, Empire Raincoat Co., Everywoman's Magazine, Fifth Ave. Book Co., Jacob Gumpertz, Jacob Kaplan, J. Kopald, Levinson-Siegel & Co., Pearlman & Harris, Samuel

PLEA IN BANKRUPTCY BY JOHN TREADWELL

Discoverer of Famous Mine That Yielded Millions Files His Petition Here.

DEBTS PUT AT $2,391,660

Release from Claims of Defunct Trust Company in San Francisco, Cal., Asked.

John Treadwell, discoverer and at one time half owner of the Treadwell mine in Alaska, who is living at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court yesterday through his attorney, Twyman O. Abbott of 63 Wall Street. His liabilities were set down at $2,391,660, and his assets, which mainly consisted of shares in various companies, as of unknown value.

The bankruptcy, it was understood, was due to the failure of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, in which Mr. Treadwell was a Director. Last June Frank J. Symmes, receiver of that company, sued him for $971,866, and the claims of the trust company against him as they appear in the bankruptcy papers amount to $1,949,-752.

Mr. Symmes alleged that Mr. Treadwell, while a Director, caused the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company to loan money on the stock of companies in which he was interested, and which turned out to be worthless. It was explained yesterday that the real extent of the trust company's claim was only about $1,000,000, as several claims were recorded in the schedules in two different ways.

Mr. Treadwell's assets consist of machinery for briquetting coal at Pulston and York, Penn., patents for improvements of nut locks and in the process for the reduction of ores. There are mining stocks. Among these are 821,875 shares of the Trinity Bonanza King Mining Company, 921,875 shares of the Trinity Bonanza Queen Mining Company, 125,000 Lorraine Mining Company, 25,000 San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company, and 11,750 Western Security Company.

In addition to the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, there are these creditors: Bartlett Doe Estate paid, $10,000; Mrs. Sarah Fay, $175,665; Mrs. Nelson, $20,000; Mrs. G. W. Smith, $48,000; John F. Kelly, as trustee in bankruptcy of James Treadwell, $49,719; National Bank of the Pacific, $30,000; estate of F. J. Fletcher, $10,000, and A. G. Campbell of Fortuna, Cal., $26,000.

Mr. Treadwell, in his petition, asked the court to discharge him from his liability as a stockholder of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of the Western Pacific Company, and of eight mining companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17.—John Treadwell, petitioner in voluntary bankruptcy in the New York Federal District Court today, is a brother of James Treadwell of Oakland, Cal., who four times stood trial for the alleged wrecking of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which failed here in 1907. John Treadwell was one of the heaviest stockholders in the defunct bank, and since its failure he he remained out of the State.

James and John Treadwell were the original owners of the Treadwell mine in Alaska, reputed to have yielded between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. They sold the mine before the collapse of the trust company.

After the failure of the bank John Treadwell went to London. Backed by English capital, he organized the Northern Light and Exploration Company, out of which he was reported to have amassed a second fortune.

The $2,000,000 claim of the wrecked trust company against Treadwell represents assessments levied on his stock in the bank.

TO FIGHT AXLE PATENTS.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Opposed to the Kardo Company.

Following the announcement from Chicago that the Kardo Company had brought suit on rear axle automobile patents against the Studebaker Corporation, officials of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York stated last night that the makers as a unit were opposed to any effort on the part of the Kardo Company to extract tributes from the industry on the eight or nine patents which they had obtained from inventors.

For the protection of its members the Chamber has made a thorough and comprehensive search in preparation for any aggressive movement on the part of the Kardo Company, and from the expression of members and Directors, it would appear that the industry is united to support any of its members that are attacked and to defend them in every way. Counsel has been retained for this purpose. The search which the Chamber has made covers the art both in America and Europe since automobiles came into use; the foreign search being completed shortly after the war broke out on the other side.

There are ninety-three motor-car makers in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and they have looked with disfavor upon the incorporation and purposes the Kardo Company, which the Chamber alleges was formed as a patent holding company with a view to demanding royalty from motor car builders.

SAVE ON CITY STATIONERY.

Engraved Letterheads Only for Certain Officials.

The resolution proposed by Alderman Curran to save $25,000 a year to the city by having the various departments use printed or lithographed instead of engraved stationery was defeated in the board yesterday by a vote of 40 to 32.

President McAneny of the board and the Borough Presidents said that the change would not add to the dignity of the city in its dealings with other municipalities.

When the vote had been taken it was discovered that the Aldermen had nothing to do with the matter anyway, as it was only in the power of the Board of City Record to change the official printing of the city. President McAneny then announced that a resolution had been prepared by Supervisor David Ferguson, which would do away with the engraved stationery as a general thing, and allow the expensive kind for the use only of elected officials and heads of departments. This will mean a saving of $17,000 a year.

Metz Sails for Dyestuffs.

Herman A. Metz sailed for Rotterdam yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam on his way to Germany to see what arrangements could be made for shipping dyestuffs to this country. He said he was going to London also to make similar arrangements in England, and hoped to be back by Christmas. The Potsdam carried seven first, nineteen second, and fifty third class passengers, and more than 2,000 sacks of mail for Holland, Germany, and Austria.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HEFTER, HERMANN F., (May 11;) $700, all personal, to widow, Margaretha.

KNICHLING, EMIL, (Nov. 9;) realty $30,000, personal $10,000, all to widow, Sarah L. Knichling.

KOESS, ANDREW W., (Dec. 7, 1908;) $900 to Dora Koelble, daughter, who applied for letters of administration for the $15,000 estate of her mother, Margaret Kress, who died March 5, 1908.

LAUGHLIN, FRANK W., (Oct. 17;) $6,000 to widow, Mary W.

LAGNER, FREDERICK C., (Oct. 20;) $5,000, all personal; $8,500 divided between sons and cousins; all books on New York Trunk R. Hayward; residue to Albert H. Lagner, a cousin.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.

Mason & Hanger Co< Ernst (Fid & Dep. Sharon. Ball (Sheldon, (2 acts.)
Re Ballance. Trubacher C W Co<
Landon (Clark. Roessler & H.
Re Haywood Wagon. Vose (US Metal P.
McNeil (Richmond. Indian Rfg (Buhrman.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Robinson (Johnson. Schwartz (I R T.
McKinnon (Ala. Sects. Reynolds (Penn RR.
Wagner (Stallo. Boland (L I RR.
Fox (East Side M Co. N Y Life (Anderson.
Taylor. Ovavage (P & R C & I
Offield (CNY. Weekworth (NYNHRR
Thomas (Lehigh & W Coal. Baeltz (same.
Connors (Oceanic St Nav. Weekworth (same.
Mariotti (NYC RR. Metzler (C RR of NJ.
Smith (NY NH RR. Donoghue (Oceanic St. Nav.
Meltzer (Penn RR. Yuhasz (Carnegie Steel
York (Bijou Circuit. Helfand (III Surety.
Washko (L V Coal. Ginocchio (Barletto.
Uptegraff (Penn Co. Andrews Co (Phoenix
Mariotte (Kelly. Amus.
Goumis (Ramsdell. Smolis (St Lawrence
Ryon (Penn RR. Pyrites.
Same (same. Banner Rubber (Rubinsky.
Lynch (Oceanic St Nav (Masterson (NYNH RR
Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
St John (I M Marine. United Roof (Boomhower.

Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and required.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J. At 10:30 A. M. 401 as required.
Western Dev Co (McKinnon.
Causes to be sent from Room 837.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Auto Rec Safe Co (Burns Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
McMillan Book (Irving-Pitt.
Anatomik Footwear (Coward.
Cook (Auto F Prot.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Kobre & Gainsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Connett (New Havan. Roggers (N Y Central
Boggs (Fred J. Walter) No. 4.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Moran Co (A. W. Snow Lee (same.
Martin (same.
Moore (Hamb-Am L. Robins Co (Pierce.
Old Colony Tr (Sealshipt Oyster.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel. Davison v. Williams, Com'r Water Supply, N. Y. C., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Murphy, aplt., v. Yonkers.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event unless respondent stipulates that the amount of its counter claim be reduced by the sum of $3,935.85, with interest from March 6, 1895, allowed for costs incurred by it on its appeals, &c., and that judgment appealed from be modified accordingly in which case the judgment as modified is affirmed, with costs to appellant in both courts.

People, respts., v. Anhut, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.—Anhut was found guilty of trying to bribe Dr. John W. Russell, Supt. of Matteawan Hospital, with $25,000 to let Harry K. Thaw go. No opinion was written, but all the Judges concurred in the decision.

People ex rel. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Comrs., &c.; People ex rel. Joline and another, respts., v. Same.—Motion to amend remittiturs granted.

Liebler and another, aplts., v. Shubert.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

People v. Kaye, aplt.; Baker et al., aplts., v. Duff and another, respts.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Keiser, aplt., v. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn.—Matter of application of Jaquish for order to punish Kelly and another for alleged violation or injunction, &c. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Herrmann v. Leland, aplt.; Connell, respt., v. Jenkelson, impld., &c., aplt.; re account of Arrowsmith, exr.; Drubak v. West Side Foundry Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Duke v. American Museum of Natural History, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal or to place cause on calendar denied, without costs.

U. S. Heating & Holding Co., aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.—Motion to add case to calendar granted.

Shanks, aplt., v. D., L. & W. R. R.—Motion to add case to calendar and for a preference thereon granted and case placed at end of last preferred calendar.

Peterson, aplt., v. Ocean Electric Ry Co.; Peterson, aplt., v. same.—Motion to advance case on calendar granted and case set down for argument on second Monday of Dec., 1914.

Weiss v. Mt. Vernon et al., aplts.—Motion to advance case for argument denied, without costs.

Pederson v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co., aplt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and for a preference thereon denied, $10 costs.

Weinheimer v. Rose et al., aplts.—Motion for preference on calendar granted and cause made No. 1884 on the preferred calendar.

Pamhorille, dmr., v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., aplt.—Motion to enlarge time granted and argument of cause set down for the fourth Monday of Nov., 1914.

Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden Street, in City, &c., v. Madison Ave. Building Co.—Motion to add to calendar and preference granted and case placed at the end of the last preferred calendar.

DAY CALENDAR.

Magee (NY Telephone. Leggett (Pellereau.
Henkel (Carnegie Co. Braun (Gen Electric.
Morris (same. Leerburger (Watson.
Simon (Eigen. Exr.
2d Nat Bk (CNY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Re Wallace.
Stump (Burns. Hart (Wichert.
Adamson (Greenwood Whitney (Prudential.
Cemetery. Wasserstrom (Cohen.
Sheehan (Waldo. Frank & Co.
Delehanty (McKay. Morgan (Bon Bon.
Impts & T N Bk (Purdy. Bosio (Pitts Con.
Wylls Co (Nixon. Shaughnessy (CNY.
Canadian Agy (Webster. Sauerbrunn (Hartford Ins. Co.
McKeon (Miller. Riverside Con Co (CNY.
Samet (Assets Real. Gardiner (NYC RR.
Oppenheim (Seligman.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Adjourned motions.

Amann (United Book (Lowenberg (Strunsky.
Peters (Knapp. Kiernan (Furst.
Cornelius (Rieser. Franklin Socy, &c (
Levy (Robinson. Wenninger.
Bayley (Bayley. Lustberg (Stanton.
People ex rel de Angelus (Supt Prisons, (2 acts.) Hollander (Katz.
Nemeroff (Nemeroff. Fersa (CNY Rys.
Ireland (Huner. O'Brien (Otis Elev.
De De graw (Bronx Park-Ziegfeld (Ziegfeld.
McLean (Bronx Park-Campbell (Stern & Sons.
Way Com. Mendetz (Mendets.
Re MacLacklan. Re Sloat (Osterman.)
Schnitzer (Nemeth. Alweld Rity (Lowy.
Hoffstadt (Boessneck. Beer-Am Coffee (O'Neil (2 acts.)
Markman (Stimpson. O'Connor (O'Connor.
Tighe (Wallgren. Com'l Adv (Cutler
Friedlander (Herrman. Williams, (2 acts.)
Cohen (Ger Exch Bk. Strike (Farrington.
Charal (Charal. Humski (Egi.
Central Iron (Rosson. Re Stacom (Prendergast.)
Crien (S C Royal Arc. Bmnts (Bamonte.
Alexander Co (Johnson Regan (Sargent.
Elliott. Marks (Cowden.
Re Gross (Furman.) CNY (Grossman.
Re J F Champlin Webb (Hemperly.
Hotel. Weinberger (Lesser.
Hoistg Mach (Fed T Re Wallstein (Hellenstein.)
Cotta. Rubinstein (Barsotti.
Adams (Adams. Beter (Betts.
Lorraine Amus (Bell. Jarburg (Epstein Baking.
Baby Show (Crowell Schulman (Schulman.
Pub. Dressler (K'stone Film
Porges (Harris. Equitable Tr (Hamerstein.
Berliner Fur News. Knauth (Meyer.
Connor (Loehner. Mort (James.
Alderman (NY Cons Josephson (Josephson.
Corp. Roffe (Ehrlich.
Gladwin (Gladwin. Rennay (Aronson.
Harris Tobacco Trade. Salvin (Salvin.
Rankin (Octav Land. Weihmeyer (Lesser.
Frayne (Hamb-Am Line. Jauss (Erb.
Forest (Hamb-Am Line Decker (Decker.
Re Herreshoff. Korolavitch (Hooper.
Friedman (Friedman. Roland (Roland.
Thompson (Mag of Mysteries.
Feinberg (Stellar Asph

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Shearer (Shearer. Hamilton (Killmer.
In re P S Com. Hamilton (same.
Black (Wilson & Co. Rothbart (Rothbart.
Cent Tr Co (Zborowski Whalen (Powers.
Plesen (Mitchell. (2.) Fox (Miller.
Werneken (Werneken. Johnson (Goodmas.
Farley (Rollins-worth. Braunstein (Sofer.
Shannon (Shannon. Ruters (Gen Express.
Preferred causes. Rose (Walsh.
Hearn (Heise. Musgrave (Emig Indus Sav Bank.
Cohen (Gelds. Cabot Real Estate Co (
Earl (Von Roppenfels. Heberg.
General calendar: Duffy Co (Grannis.
Garscewich (McGraw Levinson Wreck (
Rity Co. Brand.
Bruns (Wasser. Turevsky (Lipkin.
Man Rolling Mill (Bagge. Cont Coal, &c (Kilpatrick.
O'Brien (Floral Pk Colon (1st Un Pr Cb.
Villa Co. Epstein (Epstein.
Schmoll (NY Leather. Price (Price.
Heidelberg (Hudson Rity Co. Ducas (Ducas.
Herzberg (Same. Angelo (Ransohan.
Safe & V Window (Case on.
Klinger.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing., Briskman (Marsullo (Neahtawanta P.
Adams. Metuchen N Bank (
Kridel (Von Reitzenstein. Nixon.
Jones (Nat Surety. Cohen (Novick.
Rowlett (Butler. Schroeder (Zylka.
Badt (Lanza. Almand (Wolfram Wire
Oestreicher (Winters. Hampel (Schneider, (2
East Coal (Sheehan. acts.)
Pruzan (Serv Stores. Jacobson (Walthamsen
Beha (Rothschild. United Surety (Meenan
1st N Bk. Roselle (Guggenheim (Bayle.
Wupperman. Yukon Gold (Boyle.
Porter (Scherer. Whitehall Cement (
Miller (Sarter. McLaughlin Co.
Sewickley V Tr (Nacht (Feilheimer.
Schmitz. Postal Life (Burns.
Bernheimer (Palmer. Case on.
Emp State Liquor (Martufi.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T (Farm.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Heissenbuttel (Meagh'r Slavis (Ryan.
Young (Regan. Firmani (R & P C & I
Torisco (3 Av Ry. Levine (I R T Co.
Binder (Ershonsky. H Moore (Goodwin.
Senpenvieux (I R T Co N Moore (Sasem
Harrigan (Salv Army. Molloy (CNY.
Pierce (Cobb. Regan (N Y Rys.
Sulin (Roch & P C & I Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fernan (Wadleigh. Flood (Un Ry of NY.
Wright (B H RR. Fischer (N Y Rys.
Minsky (Offenberg. Bach (N Y Rys.
Epstein (Rocky C Dev. Victor (Goldberg Son.
Timen (McCreery. Jetter (same.
McAniff (N Y Edison. McGinnis (Becker.
Talamonti (Union Ry of N Y. Gray (Churchman & Co
Regan (Sargent. Marotta (Foster S Ice.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Gray (N El RR. Ashton (NY Rys.
Carlson (Paterson. Albritt (Thompson-S.
Fitzpatrick (I R T. Carl (Bliss Co.
Yates (C RR of N J. Earley (CNY C RR.
Lüttenberg (Reichman, (2 acts.) Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rhine (NY Rys. Thedford-Elts Coal Co
H Ginsberg (Triangle (CNY.
Waist. Mallison (Baum.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reilly (Fargo. Hubbell (same.
Werner (Barrett. Heim (same.
Levy (same. Carnes (Jackson.
Dougherty (C RR of Shenk (Oliva.
N J. Whitnet (Edelmuth.
Howland (NY Rys.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inc.—Schlank (Adams. Meyer (NY Con Rys.
Rauch (A Huprel's Mauer (NY Rys.
Sons. Soudant (Junction Rty
Baker (Jennings. Keough (Stand Gas L.
Nelson (Tompkins. Case on.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gardner (Cent Park, Ferguson (White House
&c. RR. Perrotto (Edelstein.
Selich (McAvoy. L Butler (O'Brien.
Grasso (Spearin. W H Butler (same.
A Lopez (Linch. Dickstein (Schulman.
S Lopez (same. Hogberg (Hartford, &c
Parris (Cent Park, Van Riper (Ray.
&c. RR. Lukanther (O'Daniels Co
Brann (CNY. Harris (same.
Pittsburgh (Mason & S McConnell (Carey.
Meyer (Rappuzo. Moritz (Lord & Taylor
Suffern (Clyde Line. Jenks (Dieterle.
Klanneuer (N Y Rys. Clear.
Levine (Shillaber.
Silberstein (Mautner.
Melnick (Gaffney.
Fuchs (same.
Rank (Nat Slav Socy.
O'Connor (N Y Rys.
Gerschowitz (Barton
Pres O.
Schreiber (Forest Hills
Market.
Whitman (Martin.
High G Oil Ref (Penn & Del.
Gottlieb (Laurence.

PART II.—Green, J. At 10 A. M.
Masi (Lordi.
Axelrod (U S C Bed.
Scheer (Mainsoff.
Lapere (Freedman.
White (Akins.
NYC Car Adv (Reid.
Friedman (Steierman.
Kamaroo (Edison, Inc.
Scott (Silberman.
Henle (Schoenman.

These cases will be passed for the day as, of course, without the necessity of consentering:

Morningside Pk (
Reichenbach.
West N Bk (Suderov.
Lein (Martin.
No Am Audit Co (
Ency Press, Inc.
W U Tel (Mor Pk Est.
Levinson (Toll.
Greenstein (Radow.
Alexander (Hepner's Co.
Wilson (Duncan.
Springer (Mareus.
Tallanoff (Hyman & S
Pitts (Green.
Lewis (Cohen.
Prentice (Allen.
Garnar (Goodyear.
Levy (Hagadorn Bros.
Gutter (Durkker.
Eggleston (Nat Type.
Berta (Armato.
Nifosi (Passarelli.
Fletcher (Elliott Fisher
Union Tr (Cheney.
Same (same.
Gilda Rity (Klugius.

L.—Ransom, J.—Court Opens at 9:45 A. M.
Rothenberg (Charevousky.
King (Yellow Taxi Co.
Kirschbaum (Gen Aco, &c, Co.
Saliven (Bernstein.
Combode (Fleischman.
Hausnur (Mendelson.
Benjamin (Robbins.
Greenberg (Nas El RR (2 acts.)
Stone (Demarest.
Forscher (Kulkin.
Horovitz (N Y Rys.
Frank (same.
Klug (same.
De Luque (Cuba Dist.
Pittsburgh (Mason & S
Meyer (Rappuzo.
Suffern (Clyde Line.
Klanneuer (N Y Rys.
Levine (Shillaber.
Silberstein (Mautner.
Melnick (Gaffney.
Fuchs (same.
Rank (Nat Slav Socy.
O'Connor (N Y Rys.
Gerschowitz (Barton
Pres O.
Schreiber (Forest Hills
Market.
Whitman (Martin.
High G Oil Ref (Penn & Del.
Gottlieb (Laurence.

Hopkins (Blauvelt-
White F.
Schwartzman (I R T.
Paterno (3 Av R R.
O'Brien (Wetherbee &
Wood.
Gerdes (Leary.
Pike (Schwartzman.
White (Moore.
Lynch (Colgate.
NY. NH RR (Conrey.
Mintz (Berg Bros.
Halstead (Baratto.
Heidt (Messer.
Sherman (Shleman.
Meyer (Brmy.
Schoenbium (N Y Rys.
Lesser (Glicksman.
Weinberg (Smith.
Kennedy (Wolf.
Dressler (N Y Rys.
Hyman (5 Av Coach.
Burke (Price.
Zangri (N Y Rys.
Santaflonco (Killman.
Zizza (N Y Rys.
Bernstein (same.
Miller-Franklin Co (U S
Phono Co.
Haróntunian (Comm'l
Del.
Bennett (N Y Rys.
Shaw (Kling.
Carlin (Motor Finance.
Clear.

PART II.—Green, J. At 10 A. M.
Masi (Lordi.
Axelrod (U S C Bed.
Scheer (Mainsoff.
Lapere (Freedman.
White (Akins.
NYC Car Adv (Reid.
Friedman (Steierman.
Kamaroo (Edison, Inc.
Scott (Silberman.
Henle (Schoenman.

These causes will be passed for the day as, of course, without the necessity of consentering:

Morningside Pk (
Reichenbach.
West N Bk (Suderov.
Lein (Martin.
No Am Audit Co (
Ency Press, Inc.
W U Tel (Mor Pk Est.
Levinson (Toll.
Greenstein (Radow.
Alexander (Hepner's Co.
Wilson (Duncan.
Springer (Mareus.
Tallanoff (Hyman & S
Pitts (Green.
Lewis (Cohen.
Prentice (Allen.
Garnar (Goodyear.
Levy (Hagadorn Bros.
Gutter (Durkker.
Eggleston (Nat Type.
Berta (Armato.
Nifosi (Passarelli.
Fletcher (Elliott Fisher
Union Tr (Cheney.
Same (same.
Gilda Rity (Klugius.

Maynard (Gen Acedt.
Moskowitz (Grwich Bk
Evans (Woodard.
Fersch (Udder.
Celbaud Con (A A Volk
Reilly & Bro (Stokes.
Rosch (Somers.
Fisher (Union Cloak.
Nat Nas Bk (Gilbert.
Same (same.
Sterbert (Smyth.
Hillelson (Rosendorf.
India Wharf Brew (
Wasser (2 acts.)
Schmidt (Massei.
Sicks (Montanani.
Terminal Milk Corp (
Bertolotti.
Taggart (Strauss.
Bookinger (Fields.
Steingart (Feldman.
Roesnstock (Princess.
Gabbett (Frog M P Co.
Smith (Calby.
Marconi Co (Smith.
Clear.

Davis (Davis.
Geiger (Ryan.
Same (same.
Teremetzky (Teremetzky.
Gutting (Eierman.
Johnson (Brennan.
Buttner (Bilditz.
Hendrick (Biggar.
Schleissner (Krouner
Re Gross, (Polish M
Assn.)
O'Loughlin (Mitchell.
Leahy (McNulty.
Altman (Beck.
Delmange (Wilber & G.
Mealley (Haakim.
Jacobs (Jacobs.
Fall (Murphy.
City of N Y (Fehr.
Re Riverdale Av.
Coombs (Coombs.
Wege (Wege.
Smith (Atl I Wks.
Smith (Am U F Ins
Co. (5 acts.)
Re Brady.
Re Dietz. (Board of
Canvassers.)
Fay (Aldubra.
Morris (N Y Cons R R
Bacahr (Alpin.
Troinas (Galasoo.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Bachman (Mendets.
Danhauser (Prince.
Fernandez (Wadday.
Lewald (Galland Rty.
Macbeth-E G (Keister.
Gribbon & Sons (
Jacoby.
Brukenfeld (Wechsler.
Plymouth Rub (Rosenberg.
Eisenberg (Schukman.
Oppel (Greis Co.
Di Blasi (Pizzo.
Schein (Trachtenberg.
Gross (Metzger.
Applegate (Loper.
Luria (Goldstone.
Youlin (Horowitz.
Linde (Pharm Prod (Ashton Laird.
The Ansonia (Cunningham.
Steinberg (Schreiber
Gottlieb (Streep.
Ocean Acc, &c (Beck.

PART IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finnelite, J., case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Re Rosenberg, (Leight) (Richard—J. D. Keating, NY Life Ins Co (Paterno Bros—N. Otis Rockwood.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Campbell (Campbell—Percival H. Gregory. Riehl (NY State Patrolman's Assn—Charles L. Hoffman. Baker (Fuller—George B. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Siegel (Siegel—Maurice Deiches. Wacht (28th St and 7th Av Realty Co. (2)—Phoenix Ingraham, Postal Life Ins Co (Burns Realty Co, (2)—George F. Harriman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger J. NY Trust Co (Parisi—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Metzger (Schreier—Carl Ehlermann, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Max Roth (Anton Katz—Max Roth. William H. Greenwood (Nicholas Morris—William H. Greenwood, Nicholas Morris, and Domenico Demarino.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hall M Co (Smith.
Baum Co (I & H R R.
Buono (McCabe & Co.
Wahle (Schulz.
Re Fitz, (Fox.)
Millard (Millard.
Nat S G C Co (Shapiro.
Advance R Co (Cooper D.
Butterworth Co (Davis
Hirstius (Hirstius.
Langer (Davis.
Bernstein (Pitelson.
Kierstad (B, Q Co & S R R.
Myers (N Y Con R R.
Lott (same.
Bergman (same.
Dunn (Nas E R.
Zagams (same.
Schroeder (same.
Schulman (B H R R.
Callendo (same.
Edwards (same.
Annabie (Ass't'd B C.
Same (same.
Lerner (same.
Selover (Connell.
Hauptman (Venus Adv, (2 acts.)
Parisette (Elias Brew.
Re Malbone St. (Stoddard.)

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorce calendar.
Houghton. Cohen.
Bellin. Goldberg.
Nordon. Weinberg.
Schwartz. Lazzaretti.
Kellerman. Abbott.
Fisher. Balsamo.
Lebya. Porous.
Carlson. Gleich.
Cohn. Bolkmann.
Wiedeman. Landridge.
Stubing. Seaman.
Simmonds.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.
Danza (Danza. Lynch (Schapin.
Burnstein (Burnstein. Horowitz (Horowitz.
Quattrocchi (Quattrocchi. Restraino (Sedulto.
London (Feinberg. Gallo (Gallo.
Day (Helms. Henderson (Rensl Rity
Brighton-by-the-Sea (Emp State Dairy (
CNY. Pontfiniglio.
Platkin (Corman. Kuntz (Kuntz.
Parascondola (Par'dola Drescher (Benden.
Troiano (Galasso. Berger (Zibuloff.
Burden (Blair. Wilbert Holdg (Grand
Altkrug (Altkrug. Knitting.
Well (Borroughs. Price (Price.
Bradford (Damran. Duss (Duss.
Stein (Brandmeier. Laun (Laun.
Hasrech (Pilcher. Seaman (CNY.
Highest number reached, 1,503. Derby (Derby.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Allaire (Allaire. Godfrey (Clay & an.
Doyle (NY & Q Co Ry Lingee (Frankft G Ins
Porter (CNY. Geoghegan (NY & Q
Jacob (M & Q Trac. Co Ry.
Cummings (NY & Q O'Neill (McWhirter Co
Co Ry. Doyle (NY & Q Co Ry
Marshall (M & Q Trac Powers (Baumert st al
Voight (B H RR. Sara (N Y & Q Co R.
Schroeder (Marine Met Ralzer (same.
Those causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Heard (B H RR. Green (Steinberg.
Wegge (Eppinger & R. Smith (Engelsh.
Davis (Granite Leahy. Schmitt (Merrill Bros.
Hecker (Ocean El Ry. Archer (NY & L I Trac
Marsh (M & Q Trac. Kochersberger (same, (3 acts.)
Hahn (Borden's C Milk Moore (B H RR.
Berger (Kramer. Wheeler (M & Q Trac.
Tuckley (Jacobs. Hall (same.
Vollmer (Broadbeck Moore (M & Q Trac,
Marsh (L & W Coal. (3 acts.)
Konopski (N Y Sus & W R R.
Highest number reached, 822.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Noll (Sc'd. Oil Cloth. Ranft (Eisele.
Lindheimer (Yonkers Murphy (Goodhart.
R R. Walsh (Kelly.
Richardson (Haas. Chubaroff (Concourse
Gardner (NY. NH RR. Bldg.
Reilly (same. Stainach Hards (same.
Marus (C R R of N J. Dunn (NYC & H R R
Parets (Nichols. R.
Cole (Harris. Greenlee (Todd.
Nugent (Wiffler.
These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Edwards (NYC & H R R. Albert (So Bvd R R, (2 acts.)
Crentenberger (Mt. Ver. Harrison (Chester H
Berry (T A Gillespie. Auto.
Stehlin (City & Co Con Wall (Yonkers RR.
Cholouski (Fed Sugar. Hoffman (same.
Marcus & Bros (Powers Mo Pict. Samela (Stamford Ry.
Riggio (NY Rys. Tackman (Leibhold
Netzel (I R T. Con.
Schorck (N Rochelle. Huggins (NY & Stam RR.
Liberty Brew (Olt. Willson (White Plains.
Johnson (W St Ry. Schaefer (Union Ry, (2
Maher (Gants. acts.)
Siedzonski (Dunwoodie Coutant (I R T.
C Club. Harris (Mason & H.
Guidiano (Fraade. Irvine (Fowler.
Nichtern (West St Ry. Mull (B H R R.
Nicoletto (Whitridge. Obermeyer & Liebmann (Weinberg
McCarthy (Ringler & Co. New Rochelle Coal (S
Frederickesen (New Shores.
Rochelle C & L. Grogan (Maxwell Briscoe.
Croft (Peski L & RR. Monzees (Roberts.
Linehan (Silver. Roselle (Twigger.

Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Forbes (Hills. Caruzzi (NY, NH RR,
Wilson (Yonkers RR. Sanford (Witt.
Dato (same. Paschkes (Rubly.
Flanagan (Devine. Blood (Ginsburg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Tiemann (Gardner. Hawes (Campbell.
Otten (Schilling. Blockhaus (Benjamin.
McKane (McKane. Kerpe, Pilty (Packard
Babee R'lty (O'Brien. Segall (Walters.
Melehan (Rohe.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Fath (NY Rys.
Marcus (L I Rys. Potts (Bradley.
Donovan (Donovan. Dean (O'Reilly.
Gervay (Batgalia. Becker (Ruppert.
Davis (NYC R R. Galaso (Mason.
Weintsky (Kleiner.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motion calendar.
B. Herschkowitz. George R. Schober.
Wills for probate: Helen Bogardus.
Joseph L. Donnelly. Valentine Janson.
Jacob Doblin. Jasper M. Odell.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
Contested wills:
Martha Spooner. Mary McManemes.
Amelia King. Mary McManemes.
Mary McManemes.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Korbin (I R T. Leavitt (Cuono.
Cohen (Arrigoni. Schilling (Harper.
Guarino (Sheresheskey, Tusco (Union Ry.
McGuire (Heinemann. Torlentino (Gerosa.
Strunsky (Union Ry. Kenisarorff (Webster
Thompson (Giordano. Live Wire (Mut.
Strunsky (Union Ry. Sholler (Wuensacho.
Brooks (Carucci, (2 Grossman (Henser.
acts.) Fuglesi (Gallick.
Noack (Wolf & Co. Greenfield (So Bvd Ry.
Goldfarb (Union Ry. Corrigan (Carroll Co.
Chenon (Zimmer. Pinto (Union Ry.
Benjamin (Metro Tob. Silver (Stein.
Burke (I R T. Sopstein (Union Ry.
Scanlon (Simbar Rity. Bookman (Father
Arnold (Conlon (2 acts.) acts.).

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Bronx Borough Bank (Mauer—Edward A. McShane.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Changes in M. C.: Lt. Col. J. T. Clarke, Ft. Meade, S. D., to Ft. Logan, Col., relieving Lt. Col. A. W. Stark, who goes to Ft McIntosh, Tex., where he will relieve Major P. C. Fauntleroy. The latter will go to San Francisco and assume charge of the medical supply depot at Ft. Mason, vice Major W. F. Truby.

Changes in F. A., Dec 1: Majors L. R. S. Ss, to 2 Bat. of that regt. at Ft. Meyer, Va.; P. L.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Borough Leads Market with Several Important Transactions—Carl D. Jackson New Owner of the J. Harper Poor Residence—William Loeb, Jr., Buys Estate at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Activity in the realty market yesterday was chiefly centred in the Bronx, which has furnished some important transactions during the last few weeks. The borough supplied two big deals, in which the value of the property changing hands aggregated close to $500,000, without considering a Manhattan plot given in trade valued at $85,000.

The larger of the two transactions involved the sale by the Burkam Realty Company of the one and two story taxpayer buildings, containing fifteen stores and a theatre, on the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and 160th Street, 248 feet on Westchester Avenue, 125 feet on the street, and 100 on Union Avenue by 200 on the southerly line. It is right at the 160th Street Subway station, and the building is known as the "Bronx Centre." The property is fully leased, and has been held at $375,000.

The buyer was Mrs. Clara S. Stanchfield, who gave in part payment the five-story residence at 36 West Eighty-sixth Street, purchased in 1908 for about $80,000. It covers a plot, 25 by 100 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

The brokers in the deal were Arnold, Byrne & Baumann. Stanchfield & Levy represented Mrs. Stanchfield and Charles S. Fredericks represented the sellers as attorneys.

The second deal involved the purchase by an investor from the P. J. Dwyer Building Company of the six-story apartment house with three stores on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard, Crotona Parkway, and Fairmont Place, a plot 54.93 by 128, opposite the new $400,000 Elsmere Theatre. The Dwyer property has been held at $110,000, and is fully rented.

Richard H. Scobie was the broker. He sold the entire vacant block, and resold this parcel to the Dwyer Building Company about six months ago, and the building is the sixth apartment structure sold by the same broker in that section within a year.

C. D. Jackson Buyer of the Poor Residence.

Carl D. Jackson, a marble importer, is the buyer of the J. Harper Poor mansion at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street, reported sold last week by the William B. May Company.

In part payment Mr. Jackson gives the vacant lot on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It measures 23 feet front and runs back 100 feet, having a width of 35 feet in the rear, and immediately adjoins the Benjamin M. Duke mansion, which occupies the Fifth Avenue corner.

Mr. Jackson purchased the lot about a year and a half ago from Dr. Charles Y. Paterno, who had taken it in part payment from Mr. Duke for an apartment house on the west side.

The Poor house, which was built about two years ago, on a lot 25 by 100, is considered one of the finest examples of Italian architecture in this city.

William Loeb, Jr., Buys at Oyster Bay.

William Loeb, Jr., has purchased the Col. Robert Townsend place, which consists of a residence and about five acres of ground on the shore front of Oyster Bay, L. I. H. T. Gurney negotiated the sale.

Deal in Loft Zone.

In the midtown loft section the estate of Annie Dickinson Smith has sold to William Lustgarten & Co. 19 West Sixteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 92 feet.

The property, which is located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been held by the estate for about seventy-five years. John Finch negotiated the sale.

Sale of Old East Side Holding.

Daniel L. Reardon of the Reardon Trucking Company has purchased from the Sampson estate the old four-story building at 16 New Chambers Street, on a plot 26 by irregular. This is the first transfer of the property since 1832. D. & W. Mullins were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company 5 Bonner Place, a four-story new-law apartment dwelling, 53.4 by 75, having two families on a floor.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., sold for F. Ashton de Peyster the vacant plot, 150 by 85, at the northwest corner of College Avenue and East 168th Street, to a builder for immediate improvement.

In the eastern section of the Bronx Cornelius O'Keefe sold to the Benenson Realty Company 2,120 Mapes Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 99 by 100, located 25 feet south of 181st Street. In part payment the Benenson Company gave the plot, 43.6 by 116, on the north side of 151st Street, located 820 feet east of Morris Avenue. The latter site will be improved with an apartment house. John A. Steimetz was the broker.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed the following first mortgage loans: For Reinhold Schultz $5,000 at 5½ per cent. on property 808 Courtlandt Avenue, two-story frame building. For John Cook $6,000 at 5½ per cent. on a three-story brick flat on Castle Hill Avenue. For Max Cohen, $35,000 at 5½ per cent on the six-story brick flat, 50 by 100 by 118, situated 493-495 East 165th Street. For the Kovacs Construction Company $30,000 at 5½ per cent. on the southwest corner of Grant Avenue and East 165th Street, and for the same company $50,000 at 5½ per cent. on the house adjoining on East 165th Street.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates have just sold to Albert J. Mehler of New York half an acre more to round out his residential holdings at Greenacres, which already comprise an acre. The enlarged plot is at the intersection of Berkeley Road and Claremont Avenue on which a $16,000 dwelling is being erected.

Miss Helena Nitch of Yonkers has bought two lots at Nepperhan Heights.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Armstrong Estate to a client for investment the two-story and cellar, brick, two-family dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, at 727 Forty-second Street.

New Jersey.

George Watson, who recently sold his $75,000 stock farm at Gladstone, N. J., has purchased a 140-acre farm at Princeton, N. J., for $40,000. The Batsen Farm Agency negotiated both transactions.

The residence of the late William H. Nesbitt on the west side of Orange Road, near Llewallyn Road, Montclair, N. J., has been purchased by T. F. White of Manhattan. Crawley & Brother negotiated the sale.

Real Estate Convention Friday.

Matters are progressing rapidly, in connection with the convention of real estate men, to be held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association next Friday afternoon at 4 P. M. This meeting will be presided over by Allan Robinson, Vice Chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Over 200 associations, either directly or indirectly interested in real estate, have been invited to participate, and answers have already been received from a large number of them.

It is proposed at this convention to form a permanent organization to cooperate with the State Association, so that the State Association may know the desires of the real estate men of the city of New York, not only as to matters in connection with the coming Constitutional Convention, but also as to matters of legislation affecting real estate.

Queensboro Bridge Traffic.

The following table showing the increase in daily traffic across the Queensboro Bridge demonstrates the remarkable growth and development of the Borough of Queens for the last five years:

Date.	Persons.	Trolleys.	Vehicles
Nov. 11, 1910.....	44,329	1,757	1,810
Dec. 28, 1911.....	47,694	2,284	2,352
Oct. 24, 1912.....	59,529	2,796	3,044
Oct. 29, 1913.....	81,760	2,924	4,691
Nov. 5, 1914.....	87,850	3,061	7,207

This traffic count is taken for twenty-four hours on corresponding days in the Fall of each year by the Bridge Department. The latest count was taken on Nov. 5, and report of same has just been received from Bridge Commissioner Kracke.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Marie L. Denner the four-story and basement dwelling 24 West Sixty-eighth Street to Joseph N. De Winter for a term of years.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Emery L. Ferris his house at 18 East Thirty-seventh Street for a term of years.

Porter & Co. have leased for Albert Van Loan to C. E. Walsh the four-story dwelling located at 30 West 123d Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Mrs. Frederick Edey her five-story American basement house, on a lot 25 by 100, at 10 West Fifty-sixth Street to Mrs. Edward E. Hall. This house adjoins the property recently sold for E. B. Hollins through Pease & Elliman to the Calumet Club; also, for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., as agents for F. C. Trowbridge, his dwelling at 114 East Thirty-eighth Street to Mrs. Murray Taylor.

Commercial Leases.

The Nehring Company has leased for the Schuylkill Realty Company to a client the store in 177 Wadsworth Avenue for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 300 East 119th Street, the southeast corner of Second Avenue, to Nicola Madonni.

J. H. Fithian & Co., dry goods merchants, have joined the uptown movement and leased 10,000 square feet in the building at 104 to 112 East Twenty-fifth Street through W. J. Schoonmaker. The firm has been located at 28 Greene Street for the past fifteen years.

The Midcity Realty Corporation, recently formed to take over the holdings of Mrs. Mary L. Barbey, a member of the Lorillard family, has leased for a term of years the four lots at 205 to 211 Avenue D, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, to J. & F. Eifert, manufacturers of cigar box lumber.

The present building on the site will be razed at once, and a new three-story building erected by the owner to connect with the building 199 to 203 Avenue D, occupied for many years by these tenants and leased from the same owner.

The lease on 199 to 203 Avenue D has also been renewed. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in both transactions.

Realty Notes.

John G. Wendel has filed a protest with the Department of Taxes and Assessments on placing an assessed value of $1,897,000 on his residence property, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which, he says, is $202,000 higher than the assessment on a similar plot at the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, valued by the city at $1,695,000.

As further evidence of the return of confidence in real estate securities, an announcement was made yesterday by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company that they had closed a sale of two second mortgages. One of these for $15,000 was taken back only last week as a purchase money mortgage by the Haven Construction Company, covering the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street, which was sold by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company to the Minuit Realty Company. This second mortgage is subject to a first mortgage of $90,000, held by the Germania Life Insurance Company. The other second mortgage is for $600, covering 18 South Ninth Avenue, Rockaway Park, and is subject to a first mortgage of $3,500, placed by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company last January. The property is a three-story frame dwelling on plot 40 by 100.

The lis pendens for foreclosure of mortgage filed on Monday against the plot 50 by 100 on the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 183d Street, owned by Wolf Burland and others, was canceled yesterday.

Factory buildings, located at 516 to 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, will be sold at auction today by Bryan L. Kennelly at noon in the Vesey Street Salesroom.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Liberty St, 124, s e corner of Greenwich St, 44.4x54.8x35.1x38.9, three four-story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against E. F. Robinson and others; G. W. Hubbell, referee; Dr. R. Carruth, referee; due, $84,858.94; taxes, &c., $3,688.71; to the plaintiff for $86,500.

62d St, 219 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. B. Schwartz against Samuel Liebovitz and others; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $15,-040.47; taxes, &c., $1,180.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 53.4x100.5, two three-story dwellings; adjourned to Dec. 1.

117th St, 236-238 East, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, vacant; C. S. Wilson against J. A. Schloss and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; H. Wandell, referee; due, $14,725.55; taxes, &c., $933.30; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Audubon Av, 247-251, n e corner 177th St, 107.11x100, six-story apartment; Jeanette Goodrich against Inter-City Land and Securities Co.; and others; Marks & M., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $15,087.41; taxes, &c., $3,382; subject to first mortgage of $152,500; to the plaintiff for $158,453.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 1,240 to 1,248, e s, front between 105th & 106th Sts, 201.10x150x irregular x 100, vacant; adjourned to Dec. 15.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 86, s s, 172.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100.8, five-story tenement & stores; B. R. Goldstein against Charles Gilinsky and others; Davis & D., attorneys; H. T. Andrews, referee; due, $13,588.33; taxes, &c., $596.60; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $30,875.

Allen St, 200, e s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement & stores; Cecilie Narmo against Tarsus Realty Co. and others; Leon Huhner, attorney; Benno Lawinson, referee; due, $17,068.14; taxes, &c., $2,416.91; to the plaintiff for $19,932.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

123d St, 101 East, n e corner Park Av, 35x100.11, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against G. W. Rogers and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; A. McCarthy, referee; due, $25,680.07; taxes, &c., $1,153; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Burke Av, n s, 200 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x47.8x102.8x70.7; also Matthews Av, s e corner of 205th St, 50x82.2x100x40; S. C. Hill against G. B. Mack and others; Geo. Hill, attorney; H. C. Lake, referee; due, $1,687.40; taxes, &c., $303.17; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $1,800; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

25th St, 516 to 524 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, five-story loft building and four-story building in rear; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 50 West, s s, 233 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. E. Shannon and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,857.73; taxes, &c., $1,032.40.

89th St, 72 West, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36.4x100.8, five-story flat; L. A. G. Coddington and others, trustees, against C. P. Byron and others; Atwater & C., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $44,-067.31; taxes, &c., $854.40.

100th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Inc., and others; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; J. M. Shedd, referee; due, $8,634.61; taxes, &c., $75.65.

131st St, 48 and 50 West, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x90.11, six-story apartment; W. M. Powell against T. P. Kelly and others; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $43,971.27; taxes, &c., $2,123.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $296.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 595, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 23x121.8x25x117.11, four-story tenement; John Bossong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others; Salter & S., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $5,533.65; taxes, &c., $163.72.

By George Price.

175th St, 668 East, s s, 26.5 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x99.5, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himovich against A. H. Wernicke and others; M. M. Himowitch, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $1,011.89; taxes, &c., $150.38.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hawkstone St, s s, 51.2 ft e of Walton Av, 62.11x51.1x35, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf and others; Action 1; B. G. Bain, attorney; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $641.04; taxes, &c., $176.49.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Hawkstone St, s s, 111.11 ft e of Walton Av, 85.8x46.2x irregular, vacant; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; Brieon Howle, referee; due, $1,588.25; taxes, &c., $1,262.78.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Olinville Av, e s, 250 ft n of Rosewood Av, for a one-story frame shed, 20x40; Olinville Construction Co., 3,820 Olinville Av., owner; George P. Crosier, 225d St. and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $100.

Liebeg Av, e s, 110 ft n of 259th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x28; Robert H. Murphy, Fieldstone Road, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDRAM AV, n w corner of 184th St, 74.11x100; Leo M. Klein and others to Hickory Realty Corp., 128 Broadway, Nov. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $1

HAMILTON ST, 9, n s, 25x65; Daniel J. Kane to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $8,820.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

MADISON ST, 108, s e s, 188 ft w of Market St, 25x½ block; Daniel J. Kane to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $18,060.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

MADISON ST, s s, Lot 470, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; same to same, (mtg $11,-160.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, same as 3.

PECK SLIP, 43, n e s, 20x36.10; Daniel J. Kane to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $7,880.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 101st St, 27.7x irregular x100.11x142.10; F. F. Freehold Estates to Douglas Realty Co., 49 Liberty St. Nov. 17; attorney, George Finck, 26 Liberty St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Douglas Realty Co. to F. F. Freehold Estates, 26 Liberty St, Nov. 17; same attorney.....$100

1ST AV, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94; James A. Foley, referee, to Ferdinand C. Bamman, 436 West 154th St, (mtg $8 000,) Nov. 12; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway $4,000

1ST AV, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94; Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Ferdinand C. Bamman, 436 West 154 St, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway $4,000

2D AV, 1,565, w s, 42.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x60; Ray Cohen and another to Morris Cohen and another, 1,565 2d Av, (mtg $12,000,) April 9, 1913; attorneys, Lese & G., 35 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, n w corner of 118th St, 20x90; Julia C. Berdell to Julia R. McAfee, 441 West 162d St, Nov. 11; attorney, Knox McAfee, Jr., 1,123 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 365 and 367, e s, 46.5 ft n of 30th St, 41.11x75x42.8x75; Edw. T. Kennard, executor, William F. Newkirk, to Edw. T. Kennard, 526 West 111th St, and Jessie A. Milne, 33 Willow Av, North Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

20TH ST, 239 West, n s, 26.8x78x26.8x74.3, s w s; Louis Rosenthal and others to Samuel Rosenthal, 301 Broome St. (mtg $26,000) Nov. 14 .....$1

24TH ST, n s, 52 ft n of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Jane E. Britton to Amanda B. Manee, 1,837 Madison Av, Nov. 16.....$100

90TH ST, 23 West, n s, 274.7 ft w of Central Park West, 16.5x100.8; Louise W. Wise to Stephen S. Wise, 23 West 90th St. Nov. 17; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.....$100

169TH ST, 238 East, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Alfred M. Snydacker to Edward Hilson, 2,111 Broadway, quitclaim, Nov. 10; attorney, Guarantee Trust Co. of N. Y.....$1

122D ST, 318 and 320 East, s s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Realty Realization Corporation to Graham Siegel Co., 378 Grand St, Nov. 16; attorney, Joseph B. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 98.4 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x100.8; Thomas Foy to John J. Morris, 2,110 Arthur Av, Nov. 10; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, 2,003 to 2,007, w s, 46x irregular; Mary Losere to Margaret Stacknik, 2,119 Vyse Av, 1-3 part, (mtg $6,350,) Nov. 19, 1912; attorney, Margaret Stacknik, 2,119 Vyse Av.....$1

GIFFORD AV, n s, 308.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Augustine Muller to William T. Matthias, 2,001 Anthony Av, (mtg $2,750,) Aug. 14; attorney, William T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St.....$1

HOME ST, 760, e s, 50x61; Kate Sternkopf and another to Andrew Wissemann, 58 Butler St, Brooklyn (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

HUNTS POINT ROAD, e s, at junction of South Place, 44.5x149x852 to Causeway Creek x199x272.6x50, about 4 acres; William Simpson, Jr., and others, executors, to Bronx Terminal Corporation, 30 East 42d St, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 19, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Bernard J. Isecke, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$5,850

LOT 14 and w half of Lot 15, map of Crane estate; Bessie Solomon to Isaak Schneider, 225 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 515 and 516, map of Laconia Park; Vera Hilliquit to Felix Di Persia, 344 6th St, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $750,) Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

LOT 286, map of Schieffelin estate;; Buonaventura De Leo to Vincenzo Mungo, 325 East 105th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$800

LOT 285, same map; same to Vincenzo Perrone, 325 East 105th St, Nov. 14; same attorney $800

LOTS 254 to 257, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Everlena Steinmetz to Eliz. Steinmetz, 912 Bronx Park South, Nov. 16; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St $100

LOT 241, map of Wakefield; John Boyle, Jr., referee, to Samuel Stecher and another, 144 Columbia St, Nov. 13; attorney, Charles Tollers, 132 Nassau St.....$1,100

LOT 81, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Nellie Sauve to Charles F. Mueller, 1,815 Prospect Av, Nov. 16; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

LOTS 6, 7, 13, and 14, Block 4; Lots 16 to 19, Block 25; Lots 24 and 25, Block 65, map of Morris Park; Henry S. Gamp to Margain Co., 309 Broadway, Nov. 12; attorneys, Krakower & P., 306 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 172.9 ft n of 181st St, 20x118; Emma L. Zinckgraf to Esther C. Levey, 129 Urban St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 75x100; William H. Harden to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, E. J. West, 31 Nassau St.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner 220th St, 23x100; John J. O'Brien to Philip Halprin, 3 842 White Plains Av, and another, Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

183D ST, 718 East, n s, 16.8x100.7; Edgar A. Deacon to Joseph Adamec, 2 428 Dorsey St, (mtg $3,000.) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway..$100

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x190.11; John J. Bell to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 593 Elton Av, Nov. 16; attorney, W. E. Wiles, 509 Willis Av..$100

177TH ST, n s, 326.1 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 6x16x11.8; Henry Frank and another, executors, to Julius Wolff, 40 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 14; attorney, Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecombe Av $1

203D ST, s s, 348.6 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, 25x100; Elizabeth A. O'Neill to Eleanor R. King, 252 East 203d St, (mtg $4,500,) Dec. 31, 1913; attorney, J. N. King, 2 7?2 Webster Av.....$1

239TH ST, 232 East, s s, 25x100; Ehrich Patterson to George T. Bergler, Jr., 3 East 126th St, (mtg $2,250,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERIFF ST, w s, 170 ft n of Delancey St, 30x100; Mortimer Rouse and another, trustees, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

7TH AV, e s, 46.5 ft n of 30th St, 20.6x75; Jessie A. Milne and another to Ethel Sands, Wallingford, England, Nov. 17, 3 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St..$15,000

7TH AV, e s, 66.11 ft n of 30th St, 21.7x75; Edward T. Kennard and another to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 17, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, 100 Broadway.....$15,000

50TH ST, s s, 293.10 ft e of 5th Av, 56.2x100.5, leasehold; Grand Rapids Furniture Co. to William W. Hall, 636 5th Av., individually, and another, executors of Thomas M. Hall, Nov. 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

72D ST, 40 East, s s, 177 ft e of Madison Av, 23x102.2; David Liebmann to Adolf Liebmann, 88 Central Park West, Nov. 13, demand; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$17,400

57TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Agnes H. Littlefield to Mary E. Baldwin, New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,223-25, w s, 50x181.10; Lena Gass to Abr. Oppenheimer, 27 Clarke Place, Nov. 7, 1 year; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway.....$650

ARTHUR AV, e s, 94.5 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x100.8x16.8x100.6; John J. Morris to Mount St. Vincent Cooperative Building and Loan Association, 531 Tremont Av, Nov. 16, due Dec. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway $3,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 172.4 ft n of 181st St, 20x117.9; Esther C. Levy to Emma L. Zinegray, 200 East 68th St, prior mtg $6,500, Nov. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Weiss, 200 5th Av.....$1,700

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 220th St, 25x105; Philip and Benjamin Halprin to Daniel Sullivan, 4 West 104th St, Nov. 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6 000

CEDAR AV, w s, 150 ft n of land of L. G. Morris, 25x101.5; Lily C. Belcher to Margaret Watt, 564 East 191st St, Nov. 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Martin & H., 507 East Tremont Av.....$800

236TH ST, 523 East, n s, 25x149.4; Rudolph N. Sander to Paula Finch, 779 East 161st St, prior mtg $3,200, Nov. 16, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3 429 3d Av..$1,000

3D ST, being Lots 396 to 397, map of Laconia Park; Emma C. Daily to Anna J. Thompson, 248 Pearl St., Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

LOT 188, map of Joseph Husson; Eliz. Dietrich to Madeline Lindner, 1,180 Jackson Av, Nov. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

FOREST AV, 919, w s, 53.9x90; Aide Construction Co., Inc., to Otto Gerdan, 146 West 75th St, Nov. 17, 5 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$33 000 (gold)

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x190.6; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Norma Realty Co., 391 East 149th St, Nov. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Wiles, 509 Willis Av.....$37,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee.)

AVENUE A, n e corner of 70th St, top loft; United Cigar Manufacturers' Co. to George Morrison Co. and others, 42 Cliff St, from May 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1918; attorney, George Morrison, 1,314-1,316 Avenue A.$1,650

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50, n apartment, on 8th floor; 50 Central Park West Corporation to Laura Well, 2 West 80th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Arthur W. Well, 170 Broadway.....$2,400

GRAND ST, 133, store floor; Elm Realty Co. to Charles Delecate, 1,825 Bathgate Av, 5 years, from Nov. 16, 1914; attorney, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St....$1,500

109TH ST, 12-20 West; Manhattan Av, 204, al.; Rose K. Pekusky and others, executors, to Zucker Corporation, 294 Manhattan Av, 6 5-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Max Winder, 220 Broadway..$26,500

124TH ST, 166-172 East, all; estate Jessie W. Powers to Thorpe & Purnell, on premises, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, J. F. Purcell, 48 East 129th St.....$6,000

Bronx.

BAYCHESTER AV, 22 to 26, all; Bertha Pape to Adam Lichtenberger, 22 Baychester Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, John A. Van Zelln, 264 Main St, New Rochelle $420

WILLIS AV, 458, all; Mary Meyer to Thomas J. Minogue, 451 East 145th St, 8 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,800 to $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

122D ST, 230 West; Jacob Berson against Amelia Friedman, owner; Victor Denny, receiver and contractor $134

PARK ROW, 194; David Kestin against David Rothschild, owner; Jacob White, contractor $85

WILLETT ST, 2; David Weiner against Harry H. Bucker, owner; Nathan Jankowitz, contractor $85

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x92; Muglers Iron Works against Monaco Construction Co., owner and contractor; Joseph Monaco, contractor, (renewal) $459

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,497; William M. Ward against Charles Shapiro, Inc., owners and contractors $100

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Ames Transfer Co. against George D. Strayer, owner; F. H. Fraser Co., contractors $438

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

DUANE ST, 118 and 120; H. W. Palens Sons against Daniel P. Morse and others, Sept. 26, 1914.....$423

83D ST, 323 West; Frederick J. Fleck against Joseph R. Savage and others, Nov. 16, 1914 .....$39

26TH ST, 502 East; Max Pollack against Thomas Nugent and others, Sept. 2, 1914, (canceled) $20

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREAT JONES ST, 35; Metropolitan Savings Bank against John J. Radley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

RENWICK ST, e s, 267.1 ft s of Spring St, 20.6x60; City of New York against Margaret J. Monds and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,339; William H. Caldwell, Jr., against George Kammerer and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Knox.

WATER ST, 809; Astor Trust Co. against Elizabeth McNally and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

3D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Amelia Hanford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

12TH ST, s w corner of Avenue C, 105x106.6; Ebling Brewing Co. against Martha Buttner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Cohn.

24TH ST, 236 East; Lena Citron against Pietrina Battaglina and others, (amended action to admeasure dower, &c.;) attorney, M. Schleimer.

42D ST, 229 East; Sarah A. Kerr against Henry Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Jean A. Wilson against Annie M. Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carey & Carey.

108TH ST, 52 East; Henry C. Read, Jr., against Florette Realty Corporation and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

Bronx.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 228.9 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x103; Saul Domroe against Rose Gandolfi and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Ferme.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

ASHFORTH & CO. (Inc.)
Real Estate.
Edward Ashforth. Robert C. Fulton.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

H. H. HAZELTON
REAL ESTATE
in all its branches.
115 West 42d St. Bryant 6692.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
Rutland Road
Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station. Brighton "L," and 6 car lines. Location ideal.
Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES.
EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar, smoker's room and billiard room on third floor.
Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

HIGH ORIGINAL COST
was heretofore the barrier to
Sprinkler Equipment.
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.
WELLS & NEWTON CO.
Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation.
Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

If You Want to Know Anything
about Real Estate Values in Bergen County, New Jersey, write for our booklet, Series A.
North Jersey Title Ins. Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
TODAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York,
Desirable Factory Buildings
516 to 524 West 25th St.
NEAR 10TH AV.
The five-story brick loft and factory building, front, with elevator, and four-story brick loft and factory building, rear, with elevator; size of plot, 125x98.9.
This property is convenient to the Pennsylvania Terminal section, only three short blocks from the Erie, D., L. & W. and Central R. R. of N. J. ferries to New Jersey; also near the wholesale business centre of Manhattan.
**Tuesday, Nov. 24th, Executor's

The Best Help

Employers seeking the services of high-grade help find that capable, efficient workers can be reached through The New York Times.

Help Wanted advertisements must clearly state the character of employment and basis of compensation.

Advertisements may be telephoned to The New York Times—

BRYANT 1000

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Fully Furnished.—House in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; within 5 minutes' walk of station. For particulars apply Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old house; nearly one acre of good ground; 6 rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address C., Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 96 acres, magnificent frontage Long Island Sound; beach, wooded bluff; convenient station; mostly cultivated; good farm buildings; picturesque lake; excellent neighborhood; $210 acre. Bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

610 WEST 116TH STREET.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment, completely furnished for light housekeeping; very light and quiet; on the tenth floor; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, 2, 3, 5, and 6 rooms; shower bath; all-night elevator; telephone service; $55 to $100 monthly; immediate possession.

LADY WILL SHARE HER BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE WITH REFINED COUPLE OR LADY. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 728.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY. Rents $100 to $1,000 per month. EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY, Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Suite of two rooms, bath; southern exposure; high-class apartment; 79th Subway; desirable; business woman; reasonable. W 81 Times.

Near 72d.—6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; magnificently furnished; 8th floor; highest references required. Refinement. 126 Times.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST. Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-12 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward; three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

826 Madison Av., (cor. 69th.)—Two large, light rooms, bath; service; $45.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Furnished, small apartment, or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, 70th to 100th West, or East side; rent $50 to $55. Address M. B., 15 East 38th St.

Wanted—Studio, furnished or unfurnished, with or without bedroom, at moderate price; south light not desired. Address Gordon McCouch, 960 Park Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

SPECIAL! $1,140 APARTMENT AT BIG CONCESSION.
407 CENTRAL PARK WEST. (100TH ST.)
Eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

610 WEST 116TH STREET.
Five-room apartment, ninth floor; beautiful view, balcony; high-class house; immediate possession; rent $900.

7 West 24th St.—Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electricity, gas; second floor, front; straight lease.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight,
Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

44 West 33d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, bath; private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60. Elevator building; all conveniences. 40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Attractive parlor floor, studio, living rooms, kitchenette; $95 monthly. 40 West 38th.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.—$900 to $1,400.

606 West 150th.—Desirable apartment; five large rooms; elevator; $50. Apartment 5B.

East Side.

68 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

12th St., 126 East.—Five rooms; bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

92d St., 74 East.—Four rooms, top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

820 Madison Av., (cor. 69th.)—Fine parlor suite; doctor, dentist, or business.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

50TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

50TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; table guests.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

67TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private baths; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; references.

72D, 264 WEST.—Formerly 14 East 44th St.; two attractive rooms; table guests.

73D, 118 WEST, The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select house; table board; references.

75TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with private bath; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white and service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath room; refined; homelike; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; excellent table; Jewish; reference.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; modern conveniences; fine cuisine; references.

89TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room, private bath; smaller room; excellent table.

90TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; excellent home meals; American family; reasonable.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting rooms, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

121ST, 32 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

123D, 125 WEST.—Warm, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; telephone service and board.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway in Nicest Section.)—"The Audubon," select family hotel; bright rooms, good meals, $8 up single, $14 up two; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A WIDOW having a large, superb apartment in the 70s, Japanese cook and maid service, no other guest, near Broadway, will take man and wife to board permanently; must have references. Telephone Schuyler 6088.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Wanted, lady or gentleman for attractive room with board. Apply L. Leach.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful location. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

WEST END AV., 531.—Comfortable, steam-heated room, suitable one or two; reasonable; table guests entertained.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN desires room and board, with refined private American family; no other boarders; moderate price; Brooklyn or uptown New York preferred. Write P. S., 104 East 14th St.

WANTED—By Jewish family, parents and two children, 5 and 13, board and rooms, west side, above 70th St.; terms moderate; private family preferred. Box G 257 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 81 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Beautiful suburban home; quiet surroundings; every comfort; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

South Carolina.

BOARDERS wanted in Southern country home; modern conveniences; good hunting; near Aiken; Miss Ina Bell Sa, Monetta, S. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Subway.)—Attractive parlor suite; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apartment 71.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH, 122 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms; all conveniences; St. Stephens's Church block.

30TH, 135 EAST.—Refined party seeking home comforts; room, bath; apartment; reasonable. Call evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock. Sheridan.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cozy rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

63D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

83D, 143 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; private house. Telephone Lenox 2018.

104TH, 50 EAST.—Bachelor, having nice apartment, tired living alone, will rent nice room; privileges; reference. F. Dillione.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; newly furnished double and single rooms; every modern convenience; suitable gentlemen; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

West Side.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Private suite and bath; warm, clean, comfortable; breakfast served.

22D, 435 WEST.—Large south room; every convenience; gentleman or business couple; service equal hotel; also smaller room.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST. Hotel Strand, just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two or five rooms; kitchenette; bath; also unfurnished.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6290.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

52D, 38 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, handsomely furnished; bath; electricity; well heated; gentlemen only; $35 monthly.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern convenience; telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location. Subway.

68TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,721 Columbus.

70TH ST., 100 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; steam heat, electricity, telephone; private entrance. LEA.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Sunny front room in newly furnished apartment; all improvements; gentlemen; reasonable. Winton.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable for bachelors; references required.

71ST, 163 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; minute to Subway express.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; modern private house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

WEST 72D ST.—To business man or woman, private apartment, 2 rooms and bath; owner uses during the day for music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Phone Columbus 4680.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny front room; suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room; hot and cold water; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Large, beautiful, furnished rooms; elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Van Mater.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3760 Schuyler.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 69 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Apply to Janitress.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; references. Woodley.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, newly furnished; bath adjoining; running water; electricity.

91ST, 84 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished outside room; running water; elevator; all conveniences. Apartment 2C.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, southern exposure; rent separately; elevator apartment.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

93D, WEST.—Large, newly decorated room with running water; bath adjoining; private family; references required. Telephone Riverside 4806.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water; suitable for two; $4; phone.

94TH ST., 161 WEST.—Small room; private house; bath same floor; Subway, "L."

95TH, 171 WEST.—Very desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to respectable, refined people who are willing to pay suitable though moderate compensation for homelike conditions and proper service; modern conveniences; near all transportation lines. Mortimer, Apartment 3E.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny front room; dressing room; bachelor or couple; $10; also front parlor.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

103D ST., 15 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms; convenient to all cars; reasonable. Vettel.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, lavatory; breakfast optional; near Subway. Marter.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Well-furnished of suite; private family. Apartment 3.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining math, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; electricity; telephone; elevator; references; reasonable. Apt. 43.

111TH, 255 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

111TH ST., 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Small room, all conveniences; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 53.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.
Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $8 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3886 Morningside.

117TH ST., 690 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—One single room; private family; gentleman only; references exchanged. Apartment 2B.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

148TH, 557 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment. Broadway Subway Station. Apartment 21.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment. 37.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive room, business woman or couple; no other roomers. Apt. 56.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone; Subway.

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DRAUGHTSMEN,

VOTED $658,000 FOR ONE SIEGEL STORE

Accused Merchant and Partner Thus Wiped Out Big Simpson-Crawford Debt.

FORCED LATER TO RETRACT

Accused Merchant Maintains That He Subordinated $1,140,000 Early Claim Against 14th Street Store.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The trial of Henry Siegel on a charge of grand larceny before Justice William W. Clark in the Supreme Court here was continued today with many important developments. In the first place, the prosecution established by the examination of Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation, controlling the various Siegel-Vogel mercantile enterprises, that when Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel agreed to cancel promissory notes of the Simpson-Crawford Company, amounting to $658,000, which were held by the Siegel Stores Corporation on Jan. 21, 1913, they also decided to increase by a like amount the capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company. Again, the prosecution showed by the testimony of John Flint, a certified public accountant and auditor, that the credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store, submitted to the National Bank of Commerce, on Feb. 1, 1913, contained a discrepancy of $1,860,329.02.

The defense scored perhaps its strongest point when it disclosed through the cross-examination of Mr. McMeekin that Mr. Siegel had agreed in 1903 before the incorporation of the Fourteenth Street Store to subordinate a claim of $1,140,000 against that enterprise to the claims of all other creditors. In addition to this it was established that Mr. Siegel at that time had put $550,000 cash into the Fourteenth Street Store.

The examinaion of Mr. McMeekin, who was called to the stand late yesterday afternoon, was taken up today by Assistant District Attorney Train, who is conducting the prosecution. Mr. Train produced a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation held at 311 Sixth Avenue on Jan. 21, 1913, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and a copy of resolutions that were passed at the meeting. Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel were present at this meeting. It was brought out subsequently by the examination of Mr. McMeekin that Max Pam, also a member of the Executive Board, was not there, although that was the impression left by the testimony of this witness yesterday. As a matter of fact it was shown that Mr. Pam afterward caused the Executive Committee to draw up resolutions repudiating its action. Here is a copy of the minutes and the resolutions identified by Mr. McMeekin, which was introduced in evidence.

The Treasurer stated that of the entire issue of $1,500,000 of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, there remained outstanding bonds to the face amount of $174,000, and that as against $174,000 a like amount of Simpson Realty bonds was held in reserve wherewith to make necessary exchange.

The Treasurer further stated that $842,000 of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, which had come directly into the treasury of this company, had been surrendered, and he recommended that, as this company owned the entire capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, which had become merged with the Simpson Securities Company and liable for its liabilities, the liabilities of the Simpson-Crawford Company to this company be reduced by the cancellation of $658,000 of its notes, and that the face value of the Simpson-Crawford Company's capital stock as carried upon the books of this company be increased in like amount.

Thereupon, upon motion duly seconded, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is beneficial and advantageous to the interests of this company and of the Simpson-Crawford Company, of which this company owns the entire capital stock, that the liabilities of the Simpson-Crawford Company to this company be reduced by the sum of $658,000, representing the balance of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, not already accounted for on the books of this corporation, and that the value at which the said capital stock is carried on the books of this company be increased by like sum.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the proper officers of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized to surrender and deliver up to the Simpson-Crawford Company for cancellation its promissory notes held by this company to the amount of $658,000, and

Further Resolved, That as by the surrender and cancellation of said notes of the face value of $658,000, the value of the capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, all of which is carried by this company, be and they hereby are authorized to increase upon the books of the company the value of the capital stock of the said Simpson-Crawford Company by the sum of $658,000.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned.

HENRY SIEGEL, Chairman.
R. G. McMEEKIN, Secretary.

The Action Repudiated.

This is the resolution which Mr. Pam subsequently caused to be passed by the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation:

March 24, 1914.

Resolved, That the action of Messrs. Siegel and Vogel as members of the Executive Committee of this company, as recorded under date of Jan. 21, 1913, by which it was undertaken to surrender and cancel notes of Simpson-Crawford Company amounting to $658,000 and held by this company, be and the same is hereby disavowed and repudiated; and be it further

Resolved, That the surrender and cancellation of said notes of the Simpson-Crawford Company be and the same are in all respects rescinded and set aside, and that such action be taken as may be proper and necessary to protect this company with reference to its claims against Simpson-Crawford Company on account of said notes.

The subordination of Mr. Siegel's $1,140,000 claim against the Fourteenth Street Store was revealed when John B. Stanchfield began the cross-examination of Mr. McMeekin. The main facts of this transaction brought out in the testimony later were supplied with the details by Ross M. Lovell, assisting in the defense.

Mr. Lovell showed that before the Fourteenth Street Store was incorporated Mr. Siegel obtained leases on the property on which it was built. He turned these over to the store with other property of the agreed value of $480,000, for which the company controlling the store agreed to pay him $196,000 in promissory notes, and give him 2,500 shares of preferred stock of the Fourteenth Street Store. This stock was issued to him and subsequently Mr. Siegel was asked to relinquish it for sale to somebody else. He agreed to do so for $1,140,000 to be given to him in payments extending over twenty years. The stock was returned by Mr. Siegel, who further agreed that the claim of $1,140,000 against the store should be subordinated to the claims of all other creditors. In addition he put $550,000 into the store.

By redirect examination of Mr. McMeekin Mr. Train undertook to show that the value of the leases on which Mr. Siegel obtained the $1,140,000 was greatly inflated.

Mr. Stanchfield obtained from the witness a statement to the effect that Mr. Siegel had put $100,000 into the Fourteenth Street Store only a little time before the failure of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises, while Mr. Vogel had put $50,000 into the same store.

The witness testified that he was associated with Mr. Siegel from 1902 to 1904, and again in 1909. At that time he said Mr. Siegel telephoned for him to go to Boston. He was asked by Mr. Stanchfield if he wasn't out of work when Mr. Siegel rent for him, and he said he "was down." Counsel for the defense learned from the witness that his wife was in ill-health at the time Mr. Siegel made him an officer of the Siegel Stores Corporation. He was questioned about his salary, and when he said he "never got anything" from Siegel, but from the corporation, Mr. Stanchfield interjected:

Witness Denies Hostility.

"So you have a feeling against Mr. Siegel?"

"No, not at all," replied the witness.

"You're trying to make out—"

Mr. McMeekin did not finish the sentence, when Mr. Stanchfield demanded, with a show of temper: "Trying to make out what?"

The witness sat in his chair with his eyes turned away from his questioner. Mr. Stanchfield demanded several times what McMeekin had started to say, and finally the witness explained that he thought the counsel for the defense was endeavoring to have him "state something that was not a fact."

From the subsequent testimony of Mr. McMeekin it appeared that Mr. Siegel's name did not appear in any of the personal account books introduced in evidence. He could not recall ever having seen a book that was kept by Mr. Siegel.

"Isn't it a fact that Siegel had charge of the commercial end of all these enterprises, while Vogel—and by that I mean Vogel and Prall—had charge of the financial end?"

"Yes."

Mr. McMeekin next was questioned about his conversation with the defendant in the latter's apartment in New York City, in which he had sworn that Mr. Siegel asked Mr. McMeekin to go to the Public Library and find out what countries there were with which the United States had no extradition treaties.

"Do you think that Mr. Siegel, with his business reputation, coupled with his unusual and remarkable physique, could go anywhere in the world and escape detection?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Stanchfield tried to learn from the witness how the Assistant District Attorney had learned of this conversation. Mr. McMeekin testified that he was questioned about it by Mr. Train in the latter's office.

The greater part of the afternoon session of the court was occupied with the identification of books of the Fourteenth Street Store through which Assistant District Attorney Train and a staff of expert accountants have discovered the alleged discrepancies in the credit statements submitted to the bank by Siegel and Vogel.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow morning.

"UNE FEMME PASSA."

Excellent Work in the First Play of the French Season.

Those who take pleasure in finished and expert playing in the theatre are quite as apt to find it if they stray off of Broadway altogether and go either to see the fine German stock company in Irving Place or search out the Théâtre Français, which is now open under the auspices of the French Drama Society, and is to be found atop the Century Theatre. With "Une Femme Passa" as the opening play of the season, the French theatre is launched upon a ten weeks' programme.

It is an augmented and strengthened company that surrounds Mme. Yorska, the chief player and director of the enterprise. Mme. Yorska, herself, no stranger here, is a gifted artist, an actress of force, variety and rare skill. Her own work would repay a visit of investigation to this small New York home of the French drama. Jose Ruben, a young actor, who was with the company last year, is a player of marked ability and interesting method. He can touch a rôle with what is easiest to describe as distinction and he can make an emotional scene vivid. Among the newcomers, the one whose work the current piece brings to the foreground is Claude Bénédict, a competent, forceful player, who seems to be a valuable addition.

"Une Femme Passa" may be translated as "a woman passed by," for it is by Romain Coolus, who has been writing for the French theatre for twenty years or more. This play of his, which he did four years ago or thereabouts, has never been done in this country in English, and is being given by the French Drama Society for the first time. It is an interesting, characteristic, neatly builded play, which leans to the quadrangle for its design. The woman who passes by works upheaval in the home of a distinguished physician and in the life of an army officer, with each of whom she has been diverting herself in passing.

There is one scene of considerable dramatic cunning when the soldier, raging with jealousy, comes unsuspecting to the physician for help and, in setting forth his case, brandishes the passionate letter to his mistress which he had come upon and which had opened his eyes. It was a letter which the physician himself had written.

Mme. Yorska plays the wife, M. Bénédict the physician, and M. Ruben the soldier. The fourth corner of the quadrangle is played by Mme. Revyl.

Rostand's "Les Romanesques" is to be given Friday afternoon.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

Works by Saint-Saens, Hinton, and Beethoven Played.

The Margulies Trio, three excellent musicians, Miss Margulies and Messrs. Lichtenberg and Schulz, have persevered in the cultivation of their own department of chamber music, which, so far as public performances go, they have had pretty much to themselves, for ten years, in which time they have accomplished excellent results. They began their eleventh season with a concert in Aeolian Hall last evening that interested a large audience. There were two unfamiliar trios on the programme—Saint-Saëns's second, Op. 92, in E minor, and Arthur Hinton's in D minor, Op. 21.

Saint-Saëns's trio is exceptional in having fine movements; it cannot truly be called exceptional in the luxuriance of its ideas or their profundity. But there is always a certain element of surprise in the fact that Saint-Saëns can make as interesting as he does compositions that seem, on close examination, to be made more or less by rule of thumb, out of material that is often unpromising. This trio is the product of much skill and sagacity, if not of inspiration; it is not perfunctory music, and it can interest and give pleasure by many excellent qualities. Mr. Hinton will be remembered as the composer of a piano-quintet heard here last season, in which his wife, Miss Katharine Goodson, took part. The trio, like the quintet, is alive, shows fertility of invention and dexterity of treatment. The composer has, perhaps, little to say that is new; but he writes in a manner that engrosses the listener's attention, in the scherzo with unusual brilliancy, and throughout with remarkable vigor of style and instrumental effectiveness.

The trios were played with a fine skill and musicianship; and Mr. Lichtenberg and Miss Margulies gave a thoughtful and carefully studied performance of Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano, in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2.

MOTHERS DISCUSS 'TWILIGHT SLEEP'

Women Who Went to Freiburg for New Treatment Tell Their Experiences.

THRIVING BABIES EXHIBITED

Five Hospitals in New York Have Now Adopted the Discovery, Miss Tracy Says.

Miss Marguerite Tracy, who made a study of the "Twilight Sleep" at Freiburg, Germany, addressed a conference of mothers on the subject yesterday afternoon at Gimbel Brothers, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Babies who were born at Freiburg were exhibited, and the mothers told of their experiences under the spell of the "Twilight Sleep."

Miss Tracy said there were five hospitals here where the Freiburg method of dammerschlaf was being used, both in free wards and private wards, with satisfactory results.

"These hospitals," she said, "are Gouverneur, the Jewish Maternity, the Lying-In, Lebanon, and the Long Island College. In these hospitals 1,000 babies have been brought into the world by the 'Twilight Sleep' method, without accident to mother or child. The doctors who are doing the work were many of them at Freiburg last Summer. Others of them are already familiar with scopolamin, the drug used with morphine at Freiburg in obstetric practice, having tried it and made a failure of it some years ago.

Miss Tracy asserted that the five hospitals represented experiments on a large enough scale to have important results. Physicians from other cities were coming here to study these methods. "Twilight Sleep," she said, was free to any woman, because there were staff nurses and doctors to do the watching that was essential to successful treatment.

Mrs. Frances X. Carmody of 1,114 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, told how under the "Twilight" method a child had been born to her on July 14 last at Freiburg.

"I experienced," she said, "absolutely no pain. An hour after my child was born I ate a hearty breakfast. At night I got out of bed, and, following the doctor's advice, put on my slippers, walked to a couch across the room, and lay down. The third day I went for an automobile ride. My baby today is getting on fine. I never experienced any ill effects from the drug the doctor gave me. The 'Twilight Sleep' is wonderful, but if you women want it you will have to fight for it, for the mass of doctors are opposed to it."

Princeton and Wellesley Concert.

The glee and banjo clubs of Princeton and Wellesley will accomplish something new in college history when they give a joint concert at the Waldorf on Saturday evening, Nov. 28, for it is said that never before has a woman's college musical organization shared the concert platform with one from a non-co-educational institution. The concert will be for the benefit of the Wellesley Fire Fund. President Hibben of Princeton, with Mrs. Hibben, will share a box at the performance with President Pendleton of Wellesley.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today for Panama on the Tenadores are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fox, F. G. Ireland, F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dimond, Miss Ella Vincent, Mrs. R. E. White, F. Whittmann, and C. F. Howell.

SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS.

Contralto's Recital Gives Great Pleasure to a Large Audience.

Mme. Schumann-Heink gave her first New York recital in many months yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, which was crowded with the admirers of the contralto. Her singing, displaying the familiar qualities whose excellences seemed to have in no way abated, gave great pleasure to the audience, and it was again made evident how strong a hold on the public the artist has secured.

The programme opened with four songs by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, continued with Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," and concluded with a group of songs by Liszt, Brahms, and Rubinstein and the contemporary composers, Arthur Foote, Carrie J. Bond, and Rudolph Ganz. It is not every day that one of Schumann's song cycles is given complete, although it is worthy of note that yesterday was a day on which two of them were, Paul Draper having sung "Dichterliebe" at his recital in Aeolian Hall. When this deeply felt music is sung with as eloquent an exposition of its beauties as Mme. Schumann-Heink gave, concertgoers have reason to be grateful.

The songs of Brahms on her programme were also finely done, and the remembrance of the exquisite quality of tone with which the last phrase of the "Sapphic Ode" was delivered will probably linger long in the memories of those who heard it. Mrs. Katherine Hoffmann was the accompanist.

"LUCIA" SUNG AT CENTURY.

At the Century Opera House last night the last new production of the present management, except the special "farewell" bill of next Saturday evening, was made, "Lucia," being the opera performed. Florence Macbeth was heard in the title rôle, Orville Harrold was Edgar, and Louis Kreidler Henry Ashton. The others were Hardy Williamson, Alfred Kaufman, Elizabeth Campbell, and Frank Mansfield. Josiah Zuro conducted.

The occasion marked the first appearance of Miss Macbeth with the company in a rôle that lasted the full evening, her only previous parts having been Olympia and Antonia in "The Tales of Hoffmann." She appeared last night to better advantage. The audience was liberal in applause after the "mad" scene. Orville Harrold sometimes let his fervor get the better of discretion, to the detriment of the quality of his tone, but on the whole his singing of the rôle of Edgar was admirable. Mr. Kreidler was a good Ashton. Of the others, Hardy Williamson's voice won him the most notice.

In scenery, costuming, and general effect the production was praiseworthy.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat., Thanksgiving. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksg'g. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today, Saturday and Thanksgiving 2:30. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. GOOD SEATS IN THE FIRST BALCONY, 50c., 75c., and $1.00. BEST SEATS IN ORCHESTRA, $1.50. Experience. MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover. 100th PERFORMANCE TODAY—Souvenirs.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow Best Orch Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Thanksgiving Matinee Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksgiving. Popular $1.50 Matinee Today. Balcony Seats $1.00—Family Circle 50c. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL "Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun. Evgs. and Sat. Mats., Best Balcony Seats $1 & $1.50.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today $1.50. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, Sat., Thanksg'g. Lilac Domino.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY—25 cts. to $1.00. LIFE. WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinees Tomorrow 25 & 50c. THE YELLOW TICKET

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiv'g. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" NEXT MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Beginning Wed., Nov. 25. THE GARDEN OF PARADISE. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75. FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urius, Braun, Weil, Middleton (debut) Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—La Boheme. Bori Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urius, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Nov. 28, at 8—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Evg., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30
Soloist: JULIA CULP
BACH, MONTEVERDI, BEETHOVEN, HADLEY, BRAHMS, SMETANA.
4 Saturday Evg. Concerts AT POPULAR PRICES.
First Concert Sat. Evg., Nov. 21
ALL WAGNER PROGRAM
Subscription and single tickets now at Box Office. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Mgr., Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Nov. 22, Sunday Aft. at 3 P. M.
SONG RECITAL
MME. Pasquali
Tickets, $1, $1.50, and $2.00.
Management G. Dexter Richardson, N. Y.

Aeolian Hall. Tues. Evg., Nov. 24, at 8:15. Violin Recital.
EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones

Carnegie Hall. Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3. PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL. ARRIGO SERATO
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Annie Friedberg.

Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 3. FAREWELL FALL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight, Thurs. Night & Sat. Mat., "AIDA." Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Night, "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR." Sat. Night, "PAGLIACCI" & Acts from "LUCIA" & "TROVATORE."

CENTURY—SPECIAL. Commencing WED. EVE., NOV. 25
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
PILATE'S DAUGHTER
THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. Violin Recital. FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. Cello Recital. Frederick Preston SEARCH
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 63d St. LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW
FEATURE OF BIG DOUBLE BILL.
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 53d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. Dancing. ADMISSION FREE. Dining.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th Street. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Sale Tomorrow. FRANK KEENAN in YOSEMITE with GRACE VALENTINE & Prominent Cast.

Opera Seats for Caruso in "Carmen" All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kalgrheft Opera Ticket Office, 1416 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 8790-3791 Bryant.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. LEW KELLY & The Belmont Girls.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av. ALL THIS WEEK—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON. Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

Theatre Francais Century Theatre Lyceum 2d St., Central Pk. W. Tonight 8:30. Auspices French Drama Society. UNE FEMME PASSA with Mme. YORSKA and Other Parisian Players. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Special Literary Mat. Fri. at 3, "LES ROMANESQUES."

Punch & Judy THEATRE, 49th Street, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Sat. Tel. Circle 238. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
A Comedy with Charles Hopkins, Herbert Yost, Edward Emery, Louise Closser Hale and Mrs. Hopkins.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 20, 8:15. Piano Recital VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. TYRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY." Strand Orch. & Quartet. 10c to 50c. Next W'k—"The Straight Road."

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30. TWO WOMEN | THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK
The Mezzanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

MURRAY HILL. BURLESQUE. TANGO. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. QUEENS.

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American mills have matched—especially for us—many foreign patterns. Materials that experts could hardly tell from the weaves of Europe. You can join in the U. S. A. spirit and save from $5 to $15 a suit or overcoat.
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The occasion and the Coats are brought face to face by the cold weather.
And no finer assortment of Overcoats is to be found anywhere else in this town than those we are showing at from:—
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From the conventional Chesterfield, through the array of very swell form-fitting garments, to the swaggerest of Balmorals, we have a model for every man in a style characteristically our own.
And Suits, of course, in an equal assortment of desirable Styles and Fabrics.
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Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
LAST RECITAL IN GREATER NEW YORK THIS SEASON BY MME. Schumann-Heink Tomorrow AT 8:15
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAJESTIC Mat. Wed., $1.00. 600 SEATS EVE., $1. Fritzi Scheff as Pretty Mrs. Smith
Next—WHIRL OF THE WORLD—Seats Thurs.

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c. Eves., 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "THE THINGS THAT COUNT." Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day, 25c-50c.

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Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. PAPA'S DARLING After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. TODAY 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10. MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION" MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23. Seats Tomorrow. PHYLLIS NEILSON TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA
An Unusual Play (Direction Cohan & Harris.) "IN A SEASON OF NOVELTY, THE BIGGEST NOVELTY YET."—N. Y. Press.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Twin Beds

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

WALLACK'S Begin'g MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion
Matinees Wed. (Pop.), Sat. and Thanksgiving.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece. MIRACLE MAN

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Seats Now on Sale. BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT "WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN" A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Mat. Today Evgs. 25c to $1. 25c to 50c. WITHIN THE LAW

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Rooney & Bent, Grace La Rue, Conroy & Le Maire, Joan Sawyer, Bobby North, Daily Mat. 25-75 others, and La Milo.

COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. Martin Brown & Rositka, Dolly, Howard & McCane. Daily Mat. 25c.

ALHAMBRA 125th St. & 7th Av. EDDIE FOY and Family; Julius Steger & Co., Whiting & Burt, others. Daily Mat. 25c.

New York 25c to $1 Reg. Mat. Wed. & Sat. The Traffic Extra Matinees For Ladies Only Thursday and Friday—ALL SEATS 25c. Next Monday, HARRY LAUDER—Seats Now.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, Thurs. & Sat. Evenings. WALLENSTEIN'S LAGER and "EIN BLAUER TEUFEL." Friday, "LIEB VATERLAND."

H. M. C. Kelly, Willa Holt Wakefield, Lydia Barry, 3 Keatons, Toots Paka, and 8 others. IMMERSTEIN'S—CHING LING FOO, Walter

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight. Thurs. Mat. Only. Last Time. Thurs. Night. Fri. Night. Sat. Mat. & Night. Last Week. Seats Now. Selling. Mrs. Fiske in "Hedda Gabler."

BIJOU Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight. Thurs. Mat. Only. Last Time. Thurs. Night. Fri. Night. Sat. Mat. & Night. Last Week. Seats Now. Selling. Mrs. Fiske in "Hedda Gabler."

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